THE INTERNATIONAL CELESTIAL REFERENCE FRAME AS REALIZED BY VERY LONG BASELINE INTERFEROMETRY

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ABSTRACT

A quasi-inertial reference frame is defined based on the radio positions of 212 extragalactic sources distributed over the entire sky. The positional accuracy of these sources is better than about 1 mas in both coordinates. The radio positions are based upon a general solution for all applicable dual-frequency 2.3 and 8.4 GHz Mark III very long baseline interferometry data available through the middle of 1995, consisting of 1.6 million pairs of group delay and phase delay rate observations. Positions and details are also given for an additional 396 objects that either need further observation or are currently unsuitable for the definition of a high-accuracy reference frame. The final orientation of the frame axes has been obtained by a rotation of the positions into the system of the International Celestial Reference System and is consistent with the FK5 J2000.0 optical system, within the limits of the link accuracy. The resulting International Celestial Reference Frame has been adopted by the International Astronomical Union as the fundamental celestial reference frame, replacing the FK5 optical frame as of 1998 January 1.

Key words: astrometry — catalogs — quasars: general — radio continuum — reference systems techniques: interferometric

1. INTRODUCTION

Celestial reference frames have been used for millennia for purposes of measuring the passage of time, for navigation, and for studying the dynamics of the solar system. In the last century, these frames have become more important to both the study of the dynamics of more distant objects and the study of geophysical phenomena on Earth. Using optical telescopes, reference frames with roughly 0.1 accuracy were produced. With the advent of the technique of very long baseline interferometry (VLBI), rapid improvements in positional accuracy became possible, reaching the milliarcsecond level in the late 1980s. By the mid-1990s, the VLBI technique had improved to such a level that submilliarcsecond positional accuracy became possible. The consequent increase in the level of accuracy of celestial reference frames has permitted unprecedented studies of celestial dynamics and geophysical phenomena.

A stellar reference frame is time dependent because stars exhibit detectable motions. For precise astrometric applica-

tions, a stellar frame must specify, in addition to positions, an epoch and predicted stellar motions. Imprecise knowledge of proper motion and/or parallax limits the precision of stellar frames at epochs other than the mean epoch of the catalogs. Extragalactic radio sources, on the other hand, are assumed to be very distant (typical redshifts of about 1.0) and thus should exhibit little or no detectable motion. A reference frame defined by the positions of extragalactic radio sources may be said to be a quasi-inertial frame (i.e., a frame nonrotating with respect to an inertial frame) with little or no time dependency.

There exists a large resource of high-accuracy, dualfrequency bandwidth synthesis VLBI data that were acquired from various networks for geodetic and astrometric purposes over a span of more than 15 years and from which various radio source catalogs have been constructed. The goal of the work described here was to create the definitive catalog of extragalactic radio source positions for the International Celestial Reference Frame (ICRF), using the best data and methods available at the time the work was done. This work was the joint cooperative effort of a subgroup of the International Astronomical Union (IAU) Working Group on Reference Frames (WGRF), which was formed expressly for this purpose. Background material on

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the contribution of VLBI to astrometry and geodesy, a bibliography of previous work, and ancillary information on ICRF sources can be found in Ma & Feissel (1997).

Having gained experience from past efforts, the subgroup has taken an empirical approach in the selection of data, analysis, estimation of errors, and categorization of the final results. The characterization of a radio source, i.e., its position, how it was treated in the analysis, and whether it was suitable for use as a defining object, was derived entirely from the VLBI data and analysis, and not from any other information. This approach leads to a rigorous selection of defining objects and a reliable realization of the ICRF as a set of relative positions oriented to the axes of the International Celestial Reference System (ICRS; Arias et al. 1995). In the context used here, defining refers to those sources with accurate, reliable positions that could be used to orient the ICRF axes.

Several points should be noted at the outset. This realization of the ICRF was considered only one of many, both actual and potential, better than preceding ones, but by no means attaining perfection. The source positions and their characteristics are derived from a particular, although comprehensive, set of data using specific frequencies and networks of stations and covering a certain interval of time. The underlying physics of the target extragalactic radio sources (Marscher 1987) is not as well understood as that of stars, and we can only describe with certainty what the radio sources did during the particular interval of time covered by the observations. It is clear that many extragalactic objects undergo changes in intrinsic structure that can affect their realized positions at levels greater than the precision of their position estimates. From the data set we can see what has happened in the past and surmise, but not predict theoretically, what can be expected in the future. Although extragalactic objects are not as predictable as stars, the benefit of extragalactic objects and VLBI radio astrometry is that the level of astrometric uncertainty is at least 1 order of magnitude better than when using optical measurements of stars. The potential weakness is that the quality of the ICRF so derived cannot easily be given a purely theoretical underpinning.

Because the vast majority of observations were made for geodetic purposes and therefore used the brightest compact radio sources, while the strictly astrometric observations constitute only a small fraction of the total, the information available on the sources from the VLBI data varies enormously. The approach we have taken is to derive the measure of ideal behavior, i.e., invariant position in the celestial frame, from the available data. In some cases, thousands of observations lead to the discovery of statistically significant position variations. For other sources we might only be able to say that the variations in position are not inconsistent with their measurement uncertainties. Fortunately, there is a sufficiently large class of radio sources with more than enough observations and minimal position variations to make the effort worthwhile. In addition, comparisons between independently derived catalogs were used as a consistency check. When significant discrepancies were discovered in such comparisons, the particular sources in question were considered less reliable for use in the ICRF. It was not possible, given the number of observations, to try to explain the small number of discrepant positions.

It was considered essential that the realization of the ICRF be derived from a single analysis, even if imperfect,

rather than from a combination catalog made of sever. VLBI solutions. While various recent catalogs are no inconsistent, except for a few discrepant sources, a combination catalog loses certain information. The operations realization of the ICRF is a set of right ascensions and declinations, but the actual information is the much large set of relative positions, whose quality is contained in the full covariance matrix. A typical combination catalog does not give access to this information. In addition, there a extensive but not complete overlap of data used in some of the VLBI analyses, and there are differences in modeling between analysis groups. Consequently, understanding the statistics and systematic errors of a combination solution is not straightforward.

2. DATA

VLBI observations for geodesy and astrometry using Mark III-compatible systems (Clark et al. 1985) have been conducted since about mid-1979. These observations are made in a bandwidth synthesis mode at standard frequencies of 2.3 GHz (S band) and 8.4 GHz (X band). Dualfrequency observations allow for an accurate calibration of the frequency-dependent propagation delay introduced by the ionosphere, while the multiplicity of channels within a band facilitates the determination of a precise group delay (Rogers 1970). A phase calibration signal is injected into the receiver at both bands at most stations to remove instrumental dispersion and time variations in instrumental delay. Meteorologic information is logged at most stations and is used in tropospheric modeling. Observing sessions are typically of 24 hours' duration, as this period of time is required to recover (separate) parameters for nutation and polar motion.

The VLBI observations used for the ICRF have been obtained primarily by the NASA Crustal Dynamics Project (CDP), now succeeded by the Space Geodesy Project, the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), which is operated by the California Institute of Technology for NASA, the Geosciences Laboratory (GL), formerly part of the National Geodetic Survey (NGS), which is operated by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), the US Naval Observatory (USNO), and the US Naval Research Laboratory (NRL).

The CDP programs included several long-term monitoring projects, such as the program to monitor motions between the North American and Pacific plates. In addition, there are numerous short-term projects, too many and too specialized to describe here. The interested reader is referred to Ryan, Ma, & Caprette (1993b). The JPL observations were made primarily for purposes of spacecraft navigation using the Deep Space Network telescopes. Information on aspects of the JPL program can be found in Sovers (1990) and Jacobs & Sovers (1993). Additional information on the GL/NGS observing programs can be found in Robertson et al. (1985, 1993). Information on the USNO Earth orientation observing program can be found in McCarthy & Luzum (1991). The NRL program is described by Johnston et al. (1995).

The geodetic/astrometric VLBI data set has a rich variety of stations and networks. Antennas range from 3 to 100 m in diameter. Baselines range from a few tens of meters to nearly the diameter of Earth. Although extreme baselines contributed very little to the total number of observations and smaller mobile antennas lacked sensitivity to see any

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but the brightest sources, the entire data set was used (except for sessions entirely between antennas at a single observatory), pooled cooperatively from all the various observing programs. Besides providing the potential for extracting the maximum information, the use of the entire data set includes the widest variation that the network geometry and station size can impose upon the realized ICRF. The ICRF positions and stated uncertainties should then represent realistically how confidently the positions can be used in the future with arbitrary VLBI measurements. The VLBI data for this work were edited following the usual procedures of each contributing group. In the context used here, one observation represents one group delay-phase delay rate pair.

3. ANALYSIS SOFTWARE

While the subgroup had access to several analysis systems and data sets, the solution for the ICRF was made at Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC) largely for two reasons, one of convenience and one for better modeling. The GSFC system had access to more data and had already implemented an improved tropospheric model. Similar results could have been obtained at other analysis centers such as JPL, but with greater effort. Detailed comparison of the GSFC and the JPL software, described in more detail in § 7.2, gives confidence in the correctness of the mechanical implementation of the VLBI modeling.

The GSFC analysis system (Ryan, Ma, & Vandenberg 1980; Ma et al. 1986; Caprette, Ma, & Ryan 1990; Ryan et al. 1993b) consists of the astrometric and geodetic VLBI reduction software CALC, SOLVE, and GLOBL. The data analysis methods using the GSFC system are covered in detail by Ma et al. (1986) and will be described only briefly here. CALC calculates the observation equations including most partial derivatives and contains most of the physical models of the reduction process, generally following the International Earth Rotation Service (IERS) Standards and Conventions (McCarthy 1992, 1996). The IAU definitions of precession (Lieske et al. 1977), sidereal time (Aoki et al. 1982), and nutation (Wahr 1981; Seidelmann 1982) were adopted as the underlying models. SOLVE uses the output of CALC, along with some additional modeling, to perform a least-squares solution to estimate parameters such as source or station positions and Earth orientation parameters. GLOBL is a noninteractive way of running SOLVE so that data from different experiments can be combined, allowing some parameters (e.g., source positions) to be estimated from a combination of many data sets. To obtain a solution, the individual data sets are combined sequentially using "arc" parameter elimination (Ma et al. 1990). All solutions give weighted least-squares estimates for parameters. Time-invariant or "global" parameters, i.e., parameters dependent on all data sets, are carried from step to step, resulting in a single estimate derived from the combined data of all experiments in the solution. Depending on the problem at hand, these global parameters may include station positions, station velocities, source positions, source velocities (proper motions), nutation series coefficients, the precession constant, Love numbers for the solid Earth tides, and the relativistic gamma factor. Local or "arc" parameters depend only on the data from an individual experiment and are estimated separately for each epoch of observation. Are parameters include those for the station clocks and atmospheres, Earth's orientation, and nutation

offsets in obliquity and longitude. Station positions an source positions can also be arc parameters if the solution to follow changes over time.

The astrometric positions given in this paper result from a particular choice of analysis configuration as described i following sections.

4. PREPARATION FOR ANALYSIS

As suggested previously, the observed sources can b characterized along several lines. The most important ar variations in position seen in the data and the number c observations per source. The underlying conceptual basis of this type of realization of the celestial reference frame is tha positions are invariant with time. Therefore, the first tasl was to ensure that this condition was not significantly vio lated. A series of solutions was made. In each solution, the positions of all sources except for a small test set were esti mated as time-invariant "global" parameters. The posi tions of the test sources were treated as "arc" parameters with a position estimated for each day the source was observed. Each source was treated as a test source in some solution. The complete set of source positions as functions of time was then analyzed to determine which sources had statistically significant variations in their positions. Sources were rejected if the magnitude of the weighted rms of the source position variations from one epoch to the next exceeded 0.5 mas or 3 σ (based on the position formal errors). In addition, in another solution proper motion was estimated as a "global" parameter for all sources with sufficient data (two or more observing sessions). For sources with sufficient data to derive statistically significant apparent linear motions, a source was considered problematic if the apparent motion exceeded 50 μ as yr⁻¹ and was greater than 3 times the formal error. Since these two classes of sources showed undesirably large position variation, they were treated differently from other sources in the final analysis. To accommodate their position variations without deforming the geometry of the remaining sources, the positions of these sources were adjusted separately for each session in which they were observed. A total of 102 of 608 observed sources were found to have unstable positions by these criteria.

5. CONFIGURATION OF THE ICRF ANALYSIS

The configuration of the ICRF analysis was developed as a balance between competing goals: the most data and the least systematic error; the best models and available options; the largest number of useful estimated parameters and computer speed, etc. As improvements occur in the future, the balance may shift and the results should be better still.

The most important configuration choices are related to data selection and modeling. To extract the most information from the data, both the group delay and phase delay rate observables were used. Only observations above 6° elevation were included in the solution, because of inadequacies in modeling the troposphere at lower elevations. There may also have been additional systematic error introduced into the solution because of poor modeling of phase delay rate variations induced by tropospheric fluctuations. The troposphere was modeled using the MTT mapping function (Herring 1992), estimating the zenith troposphere effects in the form of 1 hr piecewise linear continuous functions with constraints on the size of variations. While

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the estimates were included to eliminate any influence of the source positions and to avoid falsely optimistic source position covariances that would occur if the axis offsets and

shorter time intervals have been shown to produce better geodetic results, they were not used in this analysis because of computer speed limitations. Time-variable gradients in the troposphere were also estimated (see § 6.3). The effect of tropospheric gradients on the source coordinates is described in § 7.3. Because it was not available in the GSFC analysis system, no atmospheric structure information (Treuhaft & Lanyi 1987) was used to weight the least-squares fit.

The primary geodetic parameters, the station positions, were estimated separately for each session. In this way, any nonlinear motion of the stations (e.g., unmodeled tectonic motion, long-term antenna motion, or earthquake displacements) does not affect the integrity of the invariant source positions. The relative source positions derived from a single 24 hr session are not distorted by forcing the station positions for that day to conform exactly to a linear model. Station motions within a day, from solid Earth tides and ocean loading, were derived from unadjusted a priori models (McCarthy 1992).

The weighting of the data followed the usual GSFC practice. For each session, a pair of added noise values was computed for delays and delay rates that caused the reduced χ^2 (the χ^2 per degree of freedom) to be close to unity when added to the variance of the observations derived from the correlation and fringe-finding process, as well as the calibration of the ionosphere. Other modifications of the observational errors such as elevation-dependent and source-dependent noise were not used.

The unadjusted a priori models for geophysical effects, precession, and nutation generally followed the IERS Standards (1992) (McCarthy 1992). The VLBI theoretical model for the geometric portion of the delay (including relativistic effects) was the so-called consensus model given in the IERS Conventions (1996) (McCarthy 1996).

As mentioned previously, parameters were estimated using arc-parameter elimination (Ma et al. 1990), which is an incremental least-squares method that can accommodate large numbers of parameters if they are associated only with particular data intervals, or "arcs." In the ICRF analysis, several classes of parameters were adjusted. For each observing session, the adjusted arc parameters included positions of sources with identified excessive apparent motion or random variation; two celestial pole offsets to account for errors in the standard precession/ nutation models; positions of the stations; the rate of UT1 relative to a good a priori time series; 1 hr troposphere parameters, described above; tropospheric gradients in the east-west and north-south directions, linear in time; quadratic clock polynomials for the gross clock behavior; 1 hr clock parameters similar to the 1 hr troposphere parameters; and necessary nuisance parameters, such as clock jumps and baseline clock offsets (i.e., separate bias parameters for each VLBI baseline to accommodate small, constant, baseline-dependent instrumental and correlator errors).

The remaining parameters were adjusted as invariant quantities from the entire data set. These "global" parameters included invariant source positions, geometric axis offsets for all fixed antennas, and 252 parameters for Earth rotation variations in the diurnal and semidiurnal bands caused by ocean tides.

The axis offset and ocean tide Earth rotation adjustments were all small and consistent with geodetic solutions, but

tide parameters were assumed to be perfectly known. After completing a series of test solutions to refin various aspects of the analysis, a final solution was run if the fall of 1995 that included 1.6 million pairs of group delays and phase delay rates obtained from observation spanning the time period from 1979 August through 199 July. The postfit weighted rms residuals were 32.6 ps for delay and 104.2 fs s⁻¹ for rate, with a reduced χ_v^2 of 1.08 There were 1305 global parameters, about 650,000 are parameters, and over 2.5 million degrees of freedom.

Several results are obtained from the final least-square solution, designated "WGRF" for the following discussions. Of primary importance is the set of invarian source positions and their formal uncertainties. The ful covariance matrix of these source positions is anothe important result, although rather massive for everyday use The time series of positions for "arc" sources from the individual session estimates show the level and character of their position variations. For these sources, an additional step was taken to calculate the weighted mean positions and weighted rms scatter as a measure of error. In addition the observation and session counts for each source give some indication of the usefulness of a source.

6. RELEVANT ESTIMATED AUXILIARY PARAMETERS

Some of the auxiliary model parameters that were determined in the course of generating the celestial reference frame arc of interest for their own sake. Two sets of such parameters fall into categories that are related to the ICRF orientation and stability. The session-by-session nutation angle offsets from the a priori precession and nutation models in ecliptic longitude, $\Delta \psi$, and obliquity, $\Delta \epsilon$, contain information concerning inadequacies of the present IAU models of precession and nutation, and they thereby fix the orientation of the principal axis of the ICRS at J2000.0. This is found to be substantially different from the location of the standard IAU celestial pole at J2000.0.

Likewise, the positions of "arc" sources can be used as indicators of the time variability of their intrinsic structure. In addition to serving as indicators of the suitability of a source as a defining fiducial point in the ICRF, the time dependence of such source positions places limits on the stability of the frame over decadal time spans.

A third set of parameters of interest are those for modeling tropospheric delay gradients at the observing stations. The solution giving rise to the ICRF catalog is one of the first large-scale estimates of such gradients. As discussed in § 7.3, accounting for these gradients is essential in removing sizable declination systematic errors.

The following three subsections consider the above parameter categories in turn. Conditions of their estimation in the ICRF solutions are discussed in some detail, as is their relevance to the accuracy and stability of the ICRF on the one hand and astrometric/geodetic modeling on the other.

6.1. Nutation and Precession Corrections and the Orientation of the Pole

In order to achieve the best accuracy in the VLBI analysis leading to the ICRF, short-term variations of the celestial ephemeris pole need to be taken into account. As

mentioned above, this was achieved by estimating corrections to the nutations in longitude, $\Delta\psi$, and obliquity, $\Delta\epsilon$, for each VLBI observing session. The time series of these estimated nutation angles are thus an integral part of the modeling for the ICRF. To preserve the highest accuracy, e.g., in calculating source coordinates of date, these corrections should be part of the model. Rather than interpolating this nonuniform time series, it is more convenient to generate corrections to the IAU a priori precession and nutation models by a least-squares fit to the series of nutation angles.

Figure 1 shows the time series of nutation corrections relative to the 1980 IAU model. Each point is plotted with its formal uncertainty from the VLBI solution giving rise to the ICRF source catalog. The curves show analytic functions fitted to the VLBI results in a postprocessing step. Approximately 2400 pairs of nutation angle corrections were fitted to a model that includes a bias, linear drift, and terms both in and out of phase with the 1980 IAU 18 yr, 9 yr, annual, semiannual, 121 day, and 14 day nutation terms. Points with formal errors that exceed 5 mas were omitted from the plot in order to provide an uncluttered graphic presentation. The omitted points amount to about 5% of the available points and do not affect the results significantly, because of their low weights. The resulting time rates of longitude (lunisolar precession) and obliquity are -2.84 ± 0.04 and -0.33 ± 0.02 mas yr⁻¹, respectively.

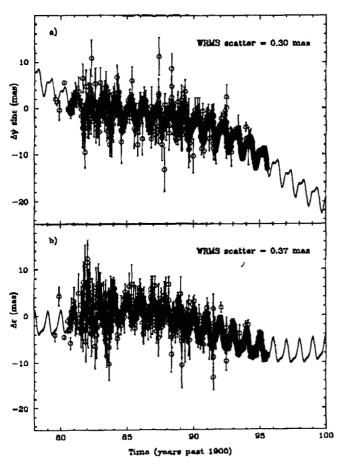


Fig. 1.—Time series of nutation corrections relative to the 1980 IAU model for (a) $\Delta\psi$ sin ϵ and (b) $\Delta\epsilon$ generated from the VLBI solution giving rise to the ICRF source catalog.

These values are in reasonable agreement with recerpublished results (e.g., Charlot et al. 1995). Nutation amplitudes of components in phase with the basic 1980 IA1 series are likewise in reasonable agreement with previour results: 18 yr (ψ, ϵ) in milliarcseconds $(-6.1 \pm 0.02.7 \pm 0.1)$, 9 yr $(0.9 \pm 0.04, -0.2 \pm 0.02)$, annual $(5.1 \pm 0.02.2 \pm 0.01)$, semiannual (1.6, -0.6), and 14 day (-0.3, 0.2.1). The formal uncertainties of the corrections for the last two periods are all 0.01 mas, while the 121 day corrections ar not significant at the 0.1 mas level.

The reduced χ^2_{ν} value of 3.2 and the scatter about the fi are roughly consistent with the inflation of ICRF sourc coordinate formal uncertainties, discussed in § 9. Although the ICRS was constructed to be consistent with the FK pole of J2000.0, Figure 1 clearly shows that there is a differ ence between the mean J2000.0 pole and the ICRF pole o ≈ 19 mas in $\Delta\psi$ sin ϵ and ≈ 4 mas in $\Delta\epsilon$. However, this difference is within the error of the stellar realization.

6.2. Time Variation of Source Coordinates

Some idea of the long-term stability of the ICRF can be gained from a consideration of test solutions in which the position of each source with sufficient data is allowed to vary linearly, subject to a global constraint of no net rotation. These solutions thus provide absolute proper motions relative to the entire ensemble of ICRF sources. Figure 2 shows the smoothed time evolution of the astrometric posi-

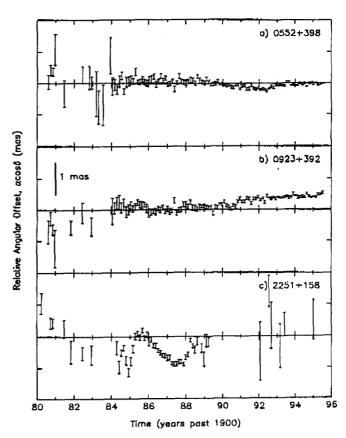


Fig. 2.—Time evolution of the astrometric position in $\alpha \cos \delta$ for the extragalactic sources (a) 0552+398 (DA 193), (b) 0923+392 (4C 39.25), and (c) 2251+158 (3C 454.3). Tick marks on the vertical axis are spaced 1 mas apart.

tions in $\alpha\cos\delta$ for three well-observed sources of different astrometric quality. The plotted positions represent 45 day moving averages, with no overlap, of the raw "arc" positions for these sources. The data have been averaged for clarity of presentation.

Figure 2a shows the time evolution of the right ascension of 0552 + 398 (DA 193), the most frequently observed source in the ICRF. A weighted least-squares fit to the data suggests that there is no statistically significant, long-term linear motion in the right ascension of this source. Figure 2b shows the time evolution of the right ascension of 0923+392 (4C 39.25). A weighted least-squares fit shows that, for this source, there is a statistically significant longterm motion. This motion is not seen in other angularly nearby ICRF sources, and it is interpreted as a change in the brightness distribution of this particular source. The observed angular rate of 59.8 \pm 2.2 μ as yr⁻¹ for 0923 \pm 392 translates into an apparent transverse velocity of ~1.3 times the speed of light, strong evidence that this motion is due to intrinsic source structure changes (Fey, Eubanks, & Kingham 1997). The positions of both 0552+398 and 0923+392 have weighted rms residual scatters of about 0.2-0.3 mas about the best-fit linear model, indicating that the short-term stability of the ICRF is at approximately the 0.3 mas level, or better.

Figure 2c shows the time evolution of the right ascension of 2251+158 (3C 454.3). The data for this source are not well represented by any linear trend over periods much longer than a few months. The scatter of the residuals of the right ascension data about a straight-line fit is very much larger than can be explained by the formal errors. Clearly, the position of this source cannot be repeated to much better than about 1 mas, which indicates the limitations involved in using the positions of such sources as fiducial marks.

6.3. Tropospheric Delay Modeling and Azimuthal Gradients

Tropospheric propagation delay, which has been and continues to be one of the principal errors encountered in the analysis of VLBI astrometric and geodetic data, varies as a function of elevation and azimuth of the VLBI observation. Continuing improvements in the mapping functions that describe the elevation dependence of the tropospheric delay (Davis et al. 1985; Herring 1992; Niell 1996) have been successful in reducing systematic and random errors in estimated geodetic and astrometric parameters. In test solutions for the current work, no significant differences were found between the astrometric results using the MTT (Herring 1992) and the Niell (Niell 1996) mapping functions. Azimuthal asymmetries in the tropospheric delay, i.e., tropospheric gradients (Chen & Herring 1997), have been observed (Davis et al. 1993), and geodetic precision is improved when gradient parameters are estimated in the VLBI analysis (Herring 1992; MacMillan 1995). The systematic effect of tropospheric gradients on source positions is described in § 7.3. The estimated gradient parameters show a mean north-south asymmetry in the troposphere, as well as seasonal variations that depend on specific stations. Spatial variation in east-west gradients is about one-third the spatial variation in north-south gradients, while longterm mean east-west gradients are close to zero. The mean north-south gradient values are latitude dependent and are consistent with the general increase of pressure, temperature, water vapor, and tropopause height toward the

equator. The nearly zero mean east-west gradient values as consistent with the general east-west progression of large scale weather systems.

7. SOURCES OF ERROR

Given the very large number of observations for som sources, the error contribution from observational noise is very small and not a meaningful measure of uncertainty. It is therefore necessary to consider several other effects in order to assign realistic errors. One consideration is the statistical validity of the formal errors. Another is the cumulative influence of all modeling errors and editing decisions. Yet another is the magnitude of specific, identifiable system atic errors that could have distorted the results.

7.1. Statistical Validity of the Formal Errors

The VLBI data used here have also been analyzed for geodetic purposes. Extensive tests of the geodetic results (Ryan et al. 1993a) indicate that a multiplicative factor of 1.5 is appropriate to scale the formal errors of estimated parameters, such as station positions, in order to represent their actual variation over subsets of data. Because of the relative paucity of data for many sources and the large amount of computer time required, a similar analysis was not undertaken for the astrometric results. Nonetheless, preliminary work shows that it is necessary to apply a similar scaling factor to the formal errors of the source positions. It should be noted that this scaling of formal errors is not intended to represent the degradation of source position repeatability in those sources with variable intrinsic structure. We have attempted to handle intrinsicstructure effects by stringently removing such sources from the defining list.

7.2. Modeling Errors and Data Editing

The cumulative effect of modeling errors and data editing can be examined in detail by comparison of radio source catalogs derived from independent analyses using different data and/or different analysis software. Intercomparison of different radio source catalogs addresses the problem of incorrect modeling and consequent systematic errors. Aspects that can be probed by catalog comparisons include (1) agreement between independent data sets, (2) processing differences at different analysis centers, (3) agreement between subsets of the same database, and (4) intentional perturbations of the modeling.

We have made a number of such comparisons between the WGRF catalog that was derived from all available VLBI data, associated catalogs derived from the same database that were created for test purposes, and existing radio source catalogs. Existing catalogs include the 1994 and 1995 IERS realizations of the celestial reference frame (hereafter IERS94 and IERS95) and the radio-optical reference frame of Johnston et al. (1995) (hereafter RORF). Comparing WGRF with the latter indicates the magnitude of coordinate discrepancies to be expected between global catalogs and, to some extent, points 2 and 3 as well. Points 1 and 2 were tested by comparisons with two catalogs based on independent data and analyzed with independent software. The two catalogs are denoted "GSFC" and "JPL" and are based, respectively, on data collected at GSFC and at JPL using independent VLBI networks. The two independent data sets were analyzed respectively at GSFC using CALC/

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SOLVE and at JPL using the JPL MODEST software package. Finally, point 4 was tested with three additional catalogs: WGRFna, WGRFel, and WGRFng. In the solution used to produce the WGRFna catalog, all source coordinates were treated as global parameters (i.e., no sources were arc parameters). For the WGRFel catalog, the threshold for eliminating lower elevation observations was raised from 6° to 7°. Finally, for the WGRFng catalog, no tropospheric gradient parameters were estimated in the solution. For these last three catalogs, all other parameterization of the solutions was identical to that of the WGRF solution.

Assessment of catalog comparisons relies on several measures of the overall alignment and agreement of the coordinates. Table 1 shows such results for the nine pairs of catalogs in the comparisons. The quantities A_1 , A_2 , and A_3 are the rotation angles about Cartesian axes to bring each pair of catalogs into best coincidence; the reduced χ^2 values are calculated from position differences after the rotation is applied to one catalog of the pair. Off-diagonal covariances are neglected in all comparisons. Agreements in $\alpha \cos \delta$ and δ between catalogs are indicated by rms differences about the mean; another measure is a similar quantity for arc lengths between all pairs of sources. Potentially significant internal trends in the variation of coordinate differences with α and δ are assessed by fitting linear models to all four combinations $\Delta \alpha$ versus α , δ and $\Delta \delta$ versus α , δ . The largest variations of these fits over the celestial sphere, D_{max} , as well as their significance in units of the formal uncertainty of the slope, D_{max}/σ , are reported in the last two columns of Table 1. With two exceptions, they are all in $\Delta\delta$ versus δ ; the exceptions are $\Delta \alpha$ versus α for IERS95 versus IERS94 and Δδ versus α for WGRF versus WGRFna.

Table 1 shows that all the tested catalogs are well aligned: rotational offsets do not exceed 0.5 mas around any of the three axes. Systematic errors appear to be present, however, as indicated by the reduced χ^2 values of between 2 and 3 for many comparisons after the removal of the rotational offsets. Note that the rotations and the reduced χ^2 values are considerably smaller for the last three catalog pairs, which involve only minor modeling variations but are derived from the same data set. This result also holds true for the rms differences and trends: these remain below 0.3 and 0.2 mas per 100°, respectively. Only the inclusion of tropospheric gradients in the modeling has an appreciable impact. This is discussed in § 7.3.

The results are significantly different, however, for the first six catalog pairs. Differences are as large as 0.4 mas for

coordinates and 0.6 mas for arc lengths, with trends reaching 0.7 mas per 100° with 15 σ apparent significance. The differences in coordinates are largest for the GSFC versu JPL comparison. The individual differences between thes two catalogs are shown in Figure 3.

It should be noted that the significance of the systematic trends in coordinate differences is exaggerated in the result of Table 1. As noted above, these values were calculated without using off-diagonal covariances. When correlation among all source coordinates are taken into account, the significance of such trends decreases substantially. As an example, the fairly large deviations in declination visible for Southern Hemisphere sources in Figure 3 are not as significant as they appear, as these declination differences are correlated. This is an indication that the quality of the source coordinates over some limited region of the sky is considerably better than their coherence over the entire celestial sphere. The most likely source of such behavior is in the correlations among observations introduced by limitations of observing networks and schedules.

Other considerations of catalog comparisons are the level of agreement one would expect from using independent analysis software and the bias introduced by different analyst choices in editing the raw data. To address the influence of differences in software, a program of model comparison was undertaken. Three software packages (GSFC's CALC, used to generate the WGRF catalog, JPL's MODEST, and the GLORIA package of the Observatoire de Paris) were compared in detail for all observables in one 24 hr VLBI observing session. Because of software limitations, not all model components were compared, most notably the axis offsets of antennas with nonintersecting axes. Furthermore, some model components, such as different tropospheric mapping functions, were compared only within the same software package. After considerable effort to match modeling options between the different software packages, the weighted rms delay and delay rate observables output by each package were found to be in agreement to within ~ 1 ps and ~ 1 fs s⁻¹, respectively. Effects on source positions would thus be limited to errors on the order of 1 ps ≈ 0.3 mm, which on a 10,000 km baseline is ~0.005 mas. This is approximately a factor of 60 lower than some of the systematic problems exposed in Table 1.

Having isolated modeling differences, we next built catalogs using an identical subset of the data but analyzed using different software (CALC, MODEST) and analyst choices. The rotation angles between the resulting catalogs were

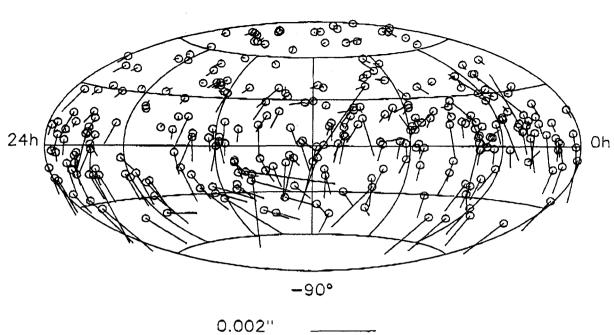
TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF CATALOG DIFFERENCES

					RM	S Resmou	rz (mss)	To emproce.	l Trends
	KOTAT	ION ANGLE	s (mas)				Arc	INTERNA	T I KENDS
CATALOG PAIR		A ₂	A3	χ ²	α cos δ	δ	Arc Length	D _{max} *	D _{max} /σ
WGRF vs. IERS95	0.1	-0.4	0,0	2,92	0.23	0.39	0.55	0.32	14
vs. RORF	-0.2	- 0.5	0.0	2.77	0.10	0.38	0.42	0.32	15
IERS95 vs. IERS94	0.0	0.0	0.0	2,85	0.30	0.31	0.52	0.29	12
WGRF vs. GSFC	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	1.68	0.09	0.29	0.39	0.15	7
Vs. JPL	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	2.84	0.26	0.44	0.51	0.66	15
GSFC vs. JPL	0.2	-0.3	0.2	3.42	0.30	0,36	0.58	0.38	14
WGRF vs. WGRFns	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.18	0.05	0.06	0.12	0.07	2
vs. WGRFel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.02	2
vs. WGRFng	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.99	0.03	0.12	0,22	0.19	8

[•] In mas per 100°.

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90°



Fto. 3.—Vector differences between two catalogs based on independent data and analyzed with independent software. The two data sets were analyzed respectively, at GSFC using their CALC/SOLVE software package and at IPL using their MODEST software package. A three-dimensional rotation between the two catalogs (listed in Table 1) has been removed. The lengths of the vectors represent the magnitude of the difference of the positions (as indicated by the key), while the orientations of the vectors represent the direction in which the positions differ on the sky. The data and the analysis used to derive the positions for these two catalogs are completely independent. The large differences in the Southern Hemisphere arise from limitations in the observing geometry of the IPL data set.

 $A_1 = 0.14 \pm 0.03$ mas, $A_2 = -0.01 \pm 0.02$ mas, and $A_3 = 0.00 \pm 0.02$ mas. The bias of the coordinate means in $\alpha \cos \delta$ and δ was 0.01 and 0.02 mas, respectively. The weighted rms difference between the two catalogs was 0.15 and 0.21 mas, respectively, in $\alpha \cos \delta$ and δ .

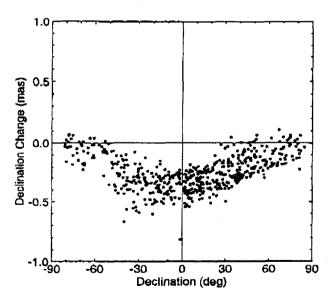


Fig. 4.—Effect of tropospheric gradients on declinations as a function of declination. The sense is declinations with gradients estimated minus declinations without gradients estimated. Points with formal errors greater than 2 σ have been omitted for clarity.

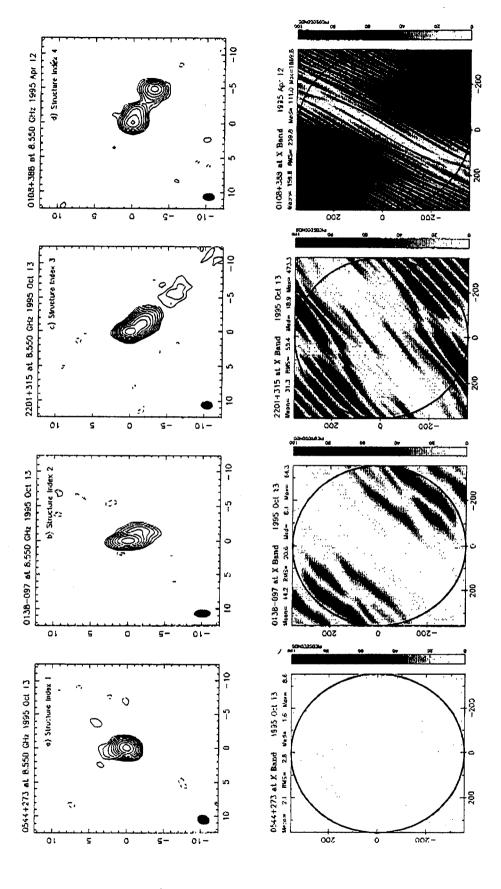
In summary, analyst choices may introduce scatter of a little less than 1 formal error (which is 0.18 and 0.29 mas in the median for $\alpha \cos \delta$ and δ , respectively) but do not significantly bias the coordinate means. The closeness of the model comparisons indicates that the discrepancies between source catalogs are determined by other factors. The model comparisons indicate that one can have very high confidence in the correctness of the model implementations.

7.3. An Identifiable Systematic Error

The gradients in the troposphere, estimated from the data, illustrate how a systematic effect on the source positions can arise from a discrete change in the analysis. Figure 4 shows the differences between source declinations from analyses with and without correction for estimated tropospheric gradients. The effect is much larger than the formal errors and is caused by the greater tropospheric thickness nearer the equator (MacMillan & Ma 1997). While the effect is not large in absolute terms, it is systematic and would distort the celestial reference frame if ignored. Note that the tests used for the catalog comparisons in § 7.2 also detected this nonlinear distortion.

8. ASTROPHYSICAL CAUSES FOR SOURCE POSITION VARIATIONS

Many extragalactic sources display structure on milliarcsecond scales for the strong radio emission associated with their compact cores. Temporal variations of the intrinsic structure of these objects may result in apparent motion when observations are made at several epochs. Until recent-



Fro. 5.—Top: Contour plots of the radio emission at 3.6 cm wavelength for the four sources (a) 0544 + 273, (b) 0138—097, (c) 2201 + 315, and (d) 0108 + 388. Tick marks are spaced 1 mas apart. Contour intervals are spaced by a factor of 2 in intensity starting at (a) 2.21, (b) 1.67, (c) 2.38, and (d) 2.41 mJy beam⁻¹. The X-band structure index is indicated in each panel. These sources are representative of each structure control in the structure control indicated in the bandwidth synthesis delay by the extended radio emission at the X band for coordinates). The gray scale is identical in each panel and ranges from 0 to 100 ps. All structure corrections greater than 100 ps are plotted as black. The circle drawn in these plots has a radius equal to one Earth diameter, corresponding to the longest baselines that can be theoretically observed with Barth-based VLBI. The mean, rms, median, and maximum values of the structure corrections for all baselines the same four sources. The structure correction is plotted as a function of the longth and orientation of the VLBI baseline projected onto the sky, expressed in units of millions of wavelengths (we plane contained within this circle are indicated in each panel. The structure index classes defined by Fey & Charlot (1997) are based on the median.

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ly, the intrinsic structure of the majority of the sources has been mostly unknown. The surveys of Fey, Clegg, & Fomalont (1996) and Fey & Charlot (1997) show that most sources, when examined in detail, exhibit spatial structure on milliarcsecond scales. Their results show that the variation of intrinsic structure from source to source can be quite extreme, ranging from relatively compact naked-core objects, to compact double sources, to complex core-jet objects. The situation is exacerbated by the fact that compact extragalactic radio sources are known to have variable intensity and to have frequency- and time-dependent intrinsic structure. Consequently, unknown and/or unmodeled source structure effects may be introduced into the astrometric solution.

Charlot (1990) has modeled the effects of radio source structure on measured VLBI group delays and delay rates. Results of this modeling suggest that these effects can be significant for extended sources (typically at a level of 100 ps). Fey & Charlot (1997) calculated structure corrections based on the Charlot analysis using source models derived from Very Long Baseline Array observations of 169 extragalactic sources. Results of these calculations show that intrinsic-structure contributions to the measured bandwidth synthesis delay are significant, ranging from maximum corrections of only a few picoseconds for the most compact sources to maximum corrections of several nanoseconds for the most extended sources. Fey & Charlot (1997) found a correlation between the compactness of the sources and their position formal uncertainties indicating that the more extended sources have larger position formal errors. They also define a source "structure index" based on the median of the calculated structure corrections. They suggest that this index can be used as an estimate of the astrometric quality of the sources as follows: Sources with an X-band structure index of 1 may be considered very good astrometric sources. Sources with an X-band index of 2 may be considered good sources, while sources with an X-band index of 3 should be considered marginal (and should only be used with caution). Finally, sources with an X-band index of 4 should not be used at all for astrometric work. In addition, sources should have an S-band structure index of either 1 or 2, with a preferred value of 1, regardless of the value of their X-band structure index.

Shown in Figure 5 are contour plots of the radio emission at 3.6 cm wavelength for four sources (0138-097, 0108 + 388, 0544 + 273, and 2201 + 315) observed by Fey & Charlot (1997). These sources are representative of each structure index class. The X-band structure index of these sources is indicated in each panel. The S-band structure index of each source is 1 with the exception of 0108 + 388, which has an S-band structure index of 2. Only the two sources 0544+273 (structure index 1) and 0138-097(structure index 2) are ICRF defining sources (see § 10). Also shown in Figure 5 are the corresponding structure-effect maps. These indicate the corrections to the VLBI delay observable as a function of interferometer resolution. The mean, rms, median, and maximum values of the structure corrections calculated by Fey & Charlot (1997) for these sources are also indicated in each panel.

A caveat on the use of the structure index is worth noting at this point. The projected VLBI baselines at which structure effects will be most prominent also tend to be very near minima in the visibility function (Charlot 1990). This fact reduces the chances of a VLBI detection, and in the cases

where an extended source is detected (with low amplitud and low signal-to-noise ratio), the resulting astrometric solution formal errors will be increased. The end result is that the low visibility amplitude and low signal-to-noise ratio will increase the odds that an observation of a extended source is edited out or is down-weighted in the solution. In this sense, astrometric VLBI analysise partiall compensates for structure effects. Consequently, the structure index should not be the sole method for classifying sources for astrometric suitability but should be given a least equal consideration with other source selection criteric (cf. Fey & Charlot 1997).

The variations in source positions discussed in § 6.2 were not comprehensively analyzed to determine the underlying causes. The position variations for some sources show clea correlations with changes in intrinsic structure, and to some extent, the position changes can be derived from the struc ture, but there is no strong evidence of any regularly repeat ed behavior. There are 366 sources in the VLBI database with sufficient observations to estimate meaningful proper motions, with 116 of these sources having proper-motior formal errors less than 50 μ as yr⁻¹. Of these sources, only 26 have proper-motion estimates statistically different from zero (at the 99.9% confidence level). Since the statistically significant proper motions typically translate into transverse apparent velocities of 3-5 times the speed of light these motions are presumably caused by source structure changes related to the superluminal motions (i.e., motion perpendicular to the line of sight with an apparent linear velocity in excess of the speed of light) observed in components ejected from the cores of many of these same extragalactic radio sources (Vermeulen & Cohen 1994). In a few cases (e.g., Charlot 1994; Fey et al. 1997), the observed absolute motions have been related to specific components observed in source images.

9. ESTIMATION OF REALISTIC ERRORS

From a consideration of error sources such as described in § 7, it was concluded that a realistic error estimate for the invariant source positions could be made by inflating the formal errors by a factor of 1.5 followed by a root sum square increase of 0.25 mas. For the most frequently observed sources, the 0.25 mas is the dominant error. The errors of the "arc" sources were also increased by 0.25 mas in quadrature.

The method adopted at the IERS until 1995 for the realization of the extragalactic reference frame consisted of combining individual VLBI frames by applying an algorithm based on catalog comparison. The positional uncertainties derived from the combination reflected the disagreement between individual analyses.

A similar solution was performed for this work in order to study the question of whether adopting a "unique calibration law" for all sources would eliminate or at least minimize systematic errors. Individual VLBI frames submitted by GSFC, JPL, NOAA, and USNO to the IERS in 1994 (see Charlot 1995) were included in a combination solution. The solution included parameters describing the difference between the frames (three rotation angles, drifts in right ascension and declination as functions of declination, and a bias in declination). A comparison of the "inflated" WGRF uncertainties with those obtained from the catalog combination showed that there were still a nonnegligible number of sources whose inflated uncertainties

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were smaller than those resulting from the comparison of parallel analyses with a deformation correction model. For these sources, the uncertainty for each coordinate was set to be the *larger* of the inflated or the comparison value.

10. CATEGORIZATION OF SOURCES

Because of different observing histories and astrometric suitability, the source positions estimated from the VLBI data analysis are of varying quality. In order to define the axes of the ICRF as accurately as possible, only the highest quality positions can be used for determining or "defining" the orientation of the ICRF. The remaining, or "nondefining," sources, derived from the same solution as that of the defining sources, are included primarily to densify the frame.

To be most useful in defining the ICRF, a source should ideally show no variation of position in the data set, have sufficient data to support the absence of variation, and not have shown unexplained differences in position between realizations of equivalent validity. Several quality levels can be established for each of the 608 sources in the WGRF catalog. These levels are based on one of three sets of criteria: (1) quality of data and observation history, (2) consistency of coordinates derived from subsets of data, and (3) repercussions of source structure.

To qualify for the list of sources that could be used to orient the WGRF catalog with respect to the IERS celestial reference system, a source must meet the criteria in all three categories. An attempt to quantify the criteria follows. In category 1, a source is disqualified if it has fewer than 20 observations or if the observations span less than 2 yr. Each of the individual formal coordinate uncertainties $\sigma_{\alpha\cos\delta}$ and σ_{δ} from the least-squares solution (before "inflation" of the uncertainties as described in § 9) must also be smaller than 1 mas. In category 2, a source may be disqualified on the basis of the magnitude and significance of its coordinate differences in several pairwise catalog comparisons. After application of a global three-dimensional rotation to place each pair of catalogs in best coincidence, if the coordinate differences exceed 0.5 mas or 3 σ in either coordinate, the source is disqualified. In category 3, three separate tests for structure effects must be satisfied. First, the source must have shown enough positional stability so as to not qualify for arc" position estimation. Second, the structure index at the X band, when available, must be 1 or 2 (median absolute value structure correction smaller than 10 ps). Unfortunately, at the time of the ICRF analysis, these values were only available for the 42 sources imaged by Fey et al. (1996). While the fraction of sources with available images was rather small (42 out of 608), the corresponding fraction of VLBI observations involving these sources is respectable (~55%). Finally, in subsidiary solutions that estimated time rates of change of right ascension and declination, the significance of any estimated motions must not exceed 3 σ .

The sources then fall into three categories: 212 defining sources that fail none of the above criteria, 294 candidate sources that fail some or all of the criteria, and 102 "other" sources with identified excessive position variation, either linear or random. Some candidate sources have insufficient observations or duration of observation for reliable designation as defining sources, while others with many observations may have larger than expected differences in position between catalogs. Many frequently observed sources fail to be included in the defining category. In fact,

the majority of sources with more than 20,000 observation do not pass at least one of the chosen criteria. This is molikely a reflection of the stringency of the criteria for eligibility as a defining source. Candidate sources potentially could be designated defining sources in future realization of the ICRF as more data become available or analysimproves. The third category, of "other" sources, include sources that may be useful for purposes such as radic optical frame ties. While only the defining sources have formal role in the ICRF, the positions of all sources are consistent with the ICRF. The VLBI database also include several sources with inadequate data to estimate useful positions, as well as several radio stars. These few source have been excluded from the analysis of this paper and will not be considered further.

Well after the defining source list was finalized, additional sources were imaged and their structure indexes computed Four sources (0153+744, 0518+165, 0831+557, and 1532+016) with stable positions and already included in the best category were found to have an X-band structure index of 4. The structures of 0153+744, 0518+165, and 0831+557, however, appear to be stable over time.

11. ORIENTATION OF THE ICRF

The VLBI analysis for the WGRF catalog described above provided accurate relative positions and an overal orientation extremely close to that of the ICRS (Arias et al 1995). However, the solution was not designed to obtain results directly on the ICRS. The final stage in the ICRI realization was the rigid rotation of the relative positions to the ICRS maintained by the IERS. The WGRF catalog was aligned to the ICRS by rotating it onto the latest available realization of the IERS celestial reference frame, IERS95.

Radio source coordinates in IERS95 were obtained by combining individual extragalactic reference frames submitted to the IERS in 1995. The coordinates adopted for a set of 236 defining sources aligned the axes of IERS95 to the ICRS

Because of the model adopted in the compilation of IERS95, the frame was affected by deformations coming from the individual contributed catalogs. The improvements in the models and procedures applied in the WGRF solution resulted in a frame less corrupted by deformations but slightly misoriented with respect to IERS95. In the procedure applied to rotate the WGRF positions to the IERS frame, care was taken not to transfer the deformations of the latter to the former.

The algorithm used to put the WGRF coordinates into the ICRS was based on a catalog comparison of common sources (Arias, Feissel, & Lestrade 1988). However, not all common sources contributed to the calculation of the rotation angles between the two frames. From the 212 WGRF defining sources, only 117 were defining sources in IERS95. These sources are well distributed in the Northern Hemisphere but rather sparse in the Southern Hemisphere. To obtain a better distribution of sources on the sky, an additional 16 IERS95 defining sources not in the WGRF defining list but with rather high quality were included, resulting in 133 common objects for comparison.

The ICRF extragalactic frame was obtained by putting the radio source coordinates from the WGRF solution on the ICRS via comparison with IERS95. Relative orientation and deformation parameters to transform IERS95 to WGRF are listed in Table 2. The parameters A_1 , A_2 , and

TABLE 2
ALIGNMENT OF THE ICRF AXES WITH THE ICRS

Parameter	Value
A ₁ (mas)	-0.006 ± 0.018
A ₂ (mas)	0.007 ± 0.018
A3 (mas)	0.005 ± 0.021
D_ (mas per 100°)	0.0
D ₄ (mas per 100°)	0.2
B ₄ (mas)	-0.28 ± 0.02
wrms (mas)	0.14
wrms, (mas)	0.20

 A_3 are the rotation angles between axes of the frames; D_a and D_b are the linear trends in right ascension and declination, respectively, as a function of declination; and B_b is a declination bias parameter (Feissel & Essaifi 1994, p. II-25). All of these parameters have been adjusted on the basis of the 133 common defining sources. The quantities wrms_{a cos} b and wrms_b are the weighted rms residuals in a cos b and b, respectively.

Table 2 shows that the axes of both frames are aligned to better than 0.02 mas. The deformation of IERS95 relative to WGRF is represented mainly by a bias of the principal plane. To test the stability of the axes of the system, we estimated the relative orientation between WGRF and IERS95 on the basis of different subsets of sources. The scatter of the rotation parameters obtained in the different comparisons indicates that the axes are stable to within 0.02

12. THE ICRF CATALOG

The positions, errors, $C_{\alpha \rightarrow \delta}$ (the correlations between right ascension and declination), and observation and session

Similar information for the candidate and "other" source (CHESTAGE) ven in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. The X-band an S-band structure indexes are given where available, an Hipparcos link sources (see Kovalevsky et al. 1997) are als identified. Ancillary information, such as source typ source redshift, and VLBI images, can be found in Ma (Feissel (1997).3

Figures 6, 7, 8, and 9 show the distribution of "inflated position errors for the sources by category. Figures 10, 1: 12, and 13 show the distributions of the objects on the sk for the same four categories. From these figures it can be seen that there is a moderately even distribution of a sources over the sky but that the Southern Hemisphere is deficient in defining sources. This is caused by the small number of VLBI stations in the Southern Hemisphere and by limited observing programs. While all sources are given ICRF designations, it should be emphasized that the quality and intended use of the three categories are quit different. The best astrometric quality resides in the defining sources and those candidate sources with the smalles errors. The positions of the "other" sources should be used carefully and only where less accuracy can be tolerated.

13. ADOPTION OF THE ICRF BY THE INTERNATIONAL ASTRONOMICAL UNION

According to resolution JD7 N.1, adopted by the 23c General Assembly of the IAU on 1997 August 20 in Kyoto

⁴ Position tables and ancillary information can also be obtained from the IERS at http://hpiers.obspm.fr or from the National Earth Orientation Service at http://maia.usno.navy.mil.

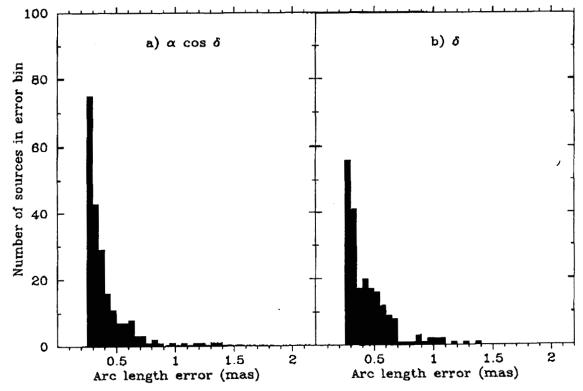


Fig. 6.—Histograms of source position errors for defining sources in (a) a cos δ and (b) δ

TABLE 3
COORDINATES OF THE 2/12 DEFINING SOURCES IN THE ICRF

		[
			370	1			5	÷		BPOCH	PPOCH OF ORSERVATION	NOTI		
DRSHGNATION	Source	×	62	H	α (J2000.0)	δ (J2000.0)	:ভ	(arcsec)	ر د	Mean	Find	Last	N. S.	N
ICRF J000557.1 + 382015	0003+380	:	:		00 05 57.175409	38 20 15 14857	0 (37(3).41	0.000055	1900	40.007.0	40 740 0	40.554.0		3
ICRF J001031.0+105829	0007 + 106	E	:		00 10 31.005888	10 58 29.50412	0,000032	0.00068	0.545	47,007.0	40,720.9	49,334.8	7 5	4.5
ICRF J001033.9 + 172418	0007+171	÷	:		00 10 33.990619	17 24 18.76135	0.000021	0.00035	-0.402	48.730.8	47 931 6	49,650.0 40,667.8	2 2	£ 2
ICRF J001331.1 + 405137	0010+405	7	-		00 13 31.130213	2	0.000026	0.00034	~0.038	49.549.6	48.4347	40 820 5	, ,	ני פונ
ICRE JOH /US.4+81508	0014+813	:	;		00 17 08 474953	33	0.000121	0.00026	0.012	49,505.2	47,023.7	49.924.8	. 82	1453
1004604 + 234401 1004669 4 - 573637	067+6500	:	:		4	8	0.000036	0.00060	0.090	48,898.1	48,328.5	49.533.8	•	4
ICED TO 11205 0 : 034430	004/-2/3	:	:	;	•	200	0.000047	0.00053	0.298	48,697.0	47,626.5	49.407.6	13	3
ICENT 1011203.0 + 2.0436	477 + KNIO	:	:	×		1	0.000027	0.00049	0.082	48,733.1	48,434.7	49,736.9	7	6
10111111 - 7 - 7 - 7 - 101	0123+625/	:	:			25 59 01 30079	0.000030	0.00054	0.167	48,856.4	48,328.5	49,659.8	4	7
475130		<u>:</u> c			2 5	-	0.000049	0.00081	0.399	49,039.1	48,162.4	49,895.6	9	æ
ICUE 1013720 2 943063	0135 343	7	7		8	_	0.000026	0.00027	0.021	48,629.0	45,138.8	49,750.8	190	2196
T0141759	0130	: ‹	: -		01 37 38,346378	-24 30 53.88526	0.0000055	0.00042	-0.188	48,321.8	47,640.2	49,790.7	m	2
ICDE 1015197 () 974441	160 BCTO	4	-			.	0.000081	0.00088	0.063	47,138.1	46,875.8	49,498.8	7	ন
ICRE 1015018 0 ± 200007	0140+2/4	Ė	;			27 44 41.79365	0.0000031	0.00043	-0.064	48,963.9	48,328.5	49,659.8	*	112
ICRE 1015724 0 - 74242	017474510	: •	; •	>		5	0.000020	0.00029	-0.437	48,294.0	46,977.9	49,848.8	S	243
ICEN 1020123 2 4 722562	44/ + CC10	4	•	=	2	42	0.000001	0.00031	0.059	49,495.7	47,019.9	49,820.5	=	\$
ICUT INTROVES + 12323	677 + 6010	:	;		02 03 33,385004	33	0.000072	0.00031	0.033	48,800.7	47,011.4	49,667.9	12	<u>5</u>
ICDE 1021748 0 : 014440	916 + 2020	: -	; -		3	32 12 30:09560	0.000022	0.00030	-0.441	48,017.7	45,466.3	49,736.9	35	214
ICOTE 102020 4 120407	0213+013	-	٦			01 44 49.69909	0.000022	0.00039	-0.215	49,302.1	48,328.5	49,547.8	S	133
170 E 102025 4 244130		:	:		21	43 02 07.79884	0.000034	0.00043	-0.098	49,103.6	48,650.8	49.554.8	. ~	3
ICDE 10228504 - 344126	0220 - 343	:	:		02 22 56.401625	₹ :	0.000050	0.00044	-0.209	48,679.5	47,640.2	49,790.7	- 4	%
ICED INTERIOR TRACE	0720 700	:	:		3 8	67 21 03:02926	0.000052	0.00031	-0,080	45,097.6	44,090.5	49,600.3	42	S
ICP F 1033628 0 - 163650	0230 - 750	; -	į -		3	-78 47 45.60129	0.000149	0.00049	0.028	48,828.1	47,626.5	49,895.6	1	23
1795 102420 1 103629	0730 - 106	٠,	٠ ،		3	16 36 59.27471	0.000018	0.00027	0.090	47,475.7	44,447.0	49,909.6	194	2595
ICRF 1025124 5 1 421515	058 + 108	7	7		02 42 29.170847	11 01 00.72823	0.000018	0.00030	-0483	48,582.3	47,511.1	49,662.8	€	153
ICRF 10259270+074739	520+9500	:	:		3 8		0.000027	0,00033	-0.074	49,109.4	47,931.6	49,690.0	9	<u>8</u>
ICRF J030350.6—621125	0302-623	;	:		٦E	67 11 25 64063	0.000021	0.00035	-0.607	48,247.0	47,0114	49,445.6	#	3
ICRF J030903.6+102916	0306+102	;	:		3 8	10 20 14 24,04763	0.000047	0.00033	0.129	49,059.2	48,162.4	49,650.8	13	6
ICRF J030956.0—605839	0308-611	: ;	: :		38	7904C01 67 01	0,000038	0.00042	-0.804	48,974.1	47,394.1	49,667.9	28	76
ICRF J031301.9+412001	0309+411	: :	: :	>	03 13 01.962129	3 8	0.000038	0.00029	0.037	49,029.5	47,626.5	49,895.6	٤ ع	738
ICRF J034506.4+145349	0342 + 147	;	:		03 45 06.416546	14 53 49 55818	0.000020	0.00031	1750-	46,371.0	47,103.8	49,848.8	2 3 1	127
ICRF J0403055+260001	0400+258	m	7	>-	04 03 05.586048	26 00 01 50274	0.000020	0.00030	-0.127	48,00%,0	47,394.1	49,443.6	5 7	12
ICRF J0409220+121739	0406+121	7	_		S		0.000021	0,00033	-0.70	48 399.2	46.977.9	40 565 0	à 8	140
ICKF J041636.3—185108	0414-189	ŀ	፧		97		0.000051	0.00048	-0.078	47,814.6	46,840.8	49.790.7	} ~	; , ;
ICD F 1042446 8 - 103504	۱ -	; c	: -				0.000033	0.00119	0.251	49,081.7	48,162.4	49,750.8	=	8
ICRF 1042636 6 ± 051819	M23+051	4			04 24 40,64,4032	00 35 06.32983	0.000020	0.00063	0.038	48,938.2	45,997.8	49,820.5	1	245
ICRF 1042840 4-175619	160 + 62F0	:	:			PUZ/8/61 81 CO	0.000031	0.00087	0.101	48,977.3	48,194.7	49,667.9	6	Z
ICRF J043900.8—452222	0437 - 454	:	:		3 2		0.000050	0.00047		48,125.7		49,6926	κ,	æ
ICRF J044238.6—001743	0440-003	: -	-		04 42 38 660762	1 5	0.000037	0.000/8		49,443.5		49,895.6	7	32
ICRF J044907.6+112128	0446+112	. ;	•				0.00002	0.0009		47,735.2		49,576,9	12	111
1045005.4-810102	0454 - 810	: :	: :			₹ ₹	0.000024	100000	-0.143	49,312.0		49,854.8	v o į	32
ICRF J045952.0+022931	0457+024					8	0.0000	0.00032	CO(0)	48,784.2		49,895.6	œ	₹
1050145.2+135607	0458+138	7	: 7		05 01 45.270840		0.000019	0.00052	797	48,993.4		49,750.8	38	394
ICRF J050523.1 + 045942	0502+049	;	:		S		0.000037	00000	70.70	40,030.7		49,848.8		2
ICRF J0506439-610940	0506612	i	፧		05 06 43.988739	8	0.000047	0.00035	0.264	48.760.5	47,374.1 48,110.0	49,667.9	o <u>y</u>	29 5
ICRF J050842.3+843204	0454+844	:	:		05 08 42.363503	84 32 04.54402	0.000194	0.00028		48 674 7		40,534.7	2 5	3
ICRF J051002.3+180041	0507+179	7	7		05 10 02 369122	18 00 41.58171	0.000020	000000				49.820.5	7 7	2 2
ICKF JUS1644.9—620/US	0516-621	į	:		05 16 44.926178	-62 07 05.38930	0.000048	0.00042	-		48,749.6	49.895.6	2 0	n N
													•	Ę

			SELON							Brond	2	1		
DESIGNATION	Source	×	S	Œ	a (J2000.0)	6 (TXPD) ()	63	0,0	Ç		ECOLUTION OF CASANYA HON	AIRON	:	•
3	0610 1168	-	-		(manual -		(e)	(AUCAOL)	2	Mean	First	Last	. da	Z 9
ICRF 1052257.9—362730	0521 - 365	4	4	>	05 21 09.886021	16 38 22.05122	0.000048	0.00108	0.569	48,535.4	47,931.6	49,659.8	6	11
ICRF 3052930.0 - 724528	0530-727	:		•	12	? ¥	0.000000	0.00100	4	49,078.4	48,110.9	49,895.6	•	\$3
ICRF J0539542-283955	0537 - 286	:	:		33	2	0.000036	0.0003	0.267	40,019.0	41,020,7	49,911.8	2 3	2
ICRF 3054138.0 - 054149	0539-057	~	-			-05 41 49.42839	0.000019	0.00046	-0.188	49,489.2	47 176 5	40,620.0	<u>8</u> 1	ž <u>£</u>
ICKF J054236.1+495107	0538 + 498	:	:				0.000053	0.00054	0.185	49.065.1	48.538.B	40 512 8	o 4	? ¥
ICRF 3054734.1 + 272156	0544+273	-	-		4	73	0.000032	0.00043	-0.730	49.054.4	47.394.1	49 659 8	* 3	£ %
JCRF 1055932.0 + 235353	0556+238	: •	: •		8	23	0.000022	0.00032	-0.591	48,492.7	47.394.1	49.848.8	, œ	\$ C
10KF 30014238+004021	09+600 000	m	7		X :	46	0.000044	0.00034	0.058	48,014.6	45,466.3	49.498.8	3 9	217
1CPE INKA111 0 415425	0613+820	:	÷		3	8	0.000142	0.00030	0.00	48,606.5	47,019.9	49,600.3	8	230
1CRF 1063546 5 751616	0627 - 418	:	:	>		\$:	0.000086	0.00095	-0.001	48,257.9	47,626.5	49,790.7	۰	7
ICRF 1064204.2 + 675835	0636+680	:, - -	: -	-	06 35 40.50/934	2	1200000	0.00027	0.005	49,058.3	47,626.5	49,911.8	156	2417
ICRF 10646320+445116	0667 + 449	.			* 4	7	0.000033	0.00030	-0.086	49,495.2	48,357.B	49,820.5	53	550
ICRF 1065024.5—163739	0648 - 165	٠ ;	4		3	44 51 16,39013	0.000024	0.00027	0.070	49,389.0	45,466.3	49,924.8	98	1250
ICRF J071046.1+473211	0707 + 476	7	: -		₹ ≘	3 5	0.000042	0,000,00	-6.03	47,534.9	46,875.8	49,594.7	7	33
ICRF J072153.4+712036	0716+714	٠ ;	• =	>	7 7	3 5	0.000000	0.00029	C.003	44,334.4	46,977.9	49,820.5	6	326
ICRF J072516.8+142513	0722 + 145		: :		2	3 %	0.00000	0.00028	760'0	48,388.0	47,165.8	49,750.8	115	688
ICRF J072550.6—005456	0723-008	m	7		ដ	Z (0.000023	0,000,0	0.001	48,/05.8	47,394.1	49,694.8	오 (3
ICRF J072611.7+791131	0718 + 792	7	-		8	Ξ	0.000097	0.0007	200	40 787.0	46,773.0	49,820.5	<u> </u>	X
ICRF J073545.8 173548	0733-174	:	:			35	0.000061	0.00138	242	45,707.0	46,223.7	49,924.8	× 7	1457
ICRF J073856.4—673550	0738 674	:	;		8	35	0.000000	0.00052	200	49 589.4	47,676.5	49,412.1	- [4. ⊱
ICKF J0/4110.7+311200	0738+313	÷	:		4	12	0.000022	0.00029	0.031	48.627.1	45.466.3	40 848 8	· ;	y :
ICKE J074625.8+254902	0743+259	፧	:		\$	\$	0,000033	990000	-0.372	48.511.9	47.407.6	49,498.8	1 4	717
1CEF 10/4650.1 + 2400.4	0/42+741	: -	; -		\$ 2		0.000019	0.00028	-0.022	48,240.5	47,517.4	49.600.3	14	£ 13
ICRF 1075706 6 + 095634	0754 + 540	٦.	-		07 53 01.384573	22	0.000030	0.00027	0000	49,755.0	45,775.8	49,897.8	37	7887
ICRF J080839.6+495036	0804+499	:	: -			09 36 34.83210	4000021	0.00034	9800	47,266.2	45,997.8	49,848.8	15	215
ICRF J080856.6+405244	0805+410	1 73	۰		8	3 5	0.00002	0.00026	0.081	49,582.5	47,165.8	49,924.8	155	847
ICRF J0815259+363515	0812 + 367	:	i		2		0.000031	0.0006	0.030	47.766.9	46,720.9	49,897.8	. 36 36	1519
ICRF J082057.4—125859	0818 - 128	:	ì	×	8	28	0.000029	0.00046	-0.480	48.831.3	47.512.0	49,534.6	e a	<u>د</u>
ICKF J08244/2+555242	0820+560	7	-		\$	55 52 42.66938	0.000031	0.00026	0.054	49,263.8	46.977.9	49.848.8	D 04	, (C)
ICKF JU62455.4 + 391041	0821 + 394	:	፧	;	X	97	0.000029	0.00037	0.164	48,624.1	48,194.7	49.576.9	•	12
ICAN JUSTAMIN - SISTABILITY IN THE TIME THE TANGEN	0820 - 373	:	:	×		æ :	0.000051	0.00050	-0.053	48,454.6	47,511.1	49,629.6	, 0 /	4
ICRF 1083223.2+491321	0828 + 493	<u>:</u>	:		06 31 46.6/6933	46 12 21 63634	0.000026	0.00053	-0.018	49,137.6	48,649.8	49,533.8	4	ş
ICRF J0834549+553421	0831+557	4	<u>س</u>		08 34 54.901997	3	0.000031	0.00050	9000	48,526.3	47,023.7	49,498.8	8	133
ICRF 1083639.2-201659	0834-201	:	:		8	9	0.000035	0.0000	0.000	470078	47,351.0	49,456.8	×0 1	2
ICRF J083722.4 + 582501	0833+585	(ب)	-		08 37 22.409733	25	0.000043	0.00031	0.00	7 206 04	46.077.0	49,000.6	^ <u>\$</u>	2 2
ICRF J084205.0+183540	0839 + 187	:	:		42	35	0.000026	0.00048	0.243	48,6007	47 R75 R	47,620.3		354
ICRF 1085441.9+575729	0850+581	:	;		K	51	0.000055	0.00044	-0.252	49.254.7	48.720.9	40 433 B	o 11	917
1CEC 10903037+405104	0659+470	- n	٦.	;	3	?	0.000026	0.00028	0.029	48,772.2	47,005.8	49.820.5	107	3,5
ICRF 1092058 4+ 444153	(917+440	-4	-	> -	09 15 52.401620	-	0.000032	0.00057	0.223	49,057.0	48,194.7	49,659.8	,	8
ICRF 10921362+621552	463+636	; c	: -		3 5	4 3	0.000026	0.00030	-0.124	48,755.5	46,977.9	49,600.3	78	143
ICRF 1094855.3 + 403944	0945+408	1 (1	• ~		1 4		0.000039	0,00027	0.030	49,215.0	45,775.8	49,820.5	1	417
ICRF J095456.8 + 174331	0952 + 179	:	:		\$	4	0.000024	CC00000	500	46,000.4	47,931.6	49,659.8	٠ ;	123
ICRF 1095819.6+472507	0955+476			;	88	23	0.000026	0.00026	0.03	49.398.1	48,720.0	49,505.9	225	Z 63
ICKF J095820.9 + 322402	0955+326	:	;	>		7	0.000031	0.00047	0.081	48,569.4	47,761.7	49.554.8	יי ע	101
ICRE 1093047.2 + 033334	1017 - 222	:	į		23		0.000042	0.00026	0.017	48,614.9	46,976.8	49,883.8	236	7668
	404 T 4404	:	:		10 14 47,065445	23 01 16.57091	0.000024	0.00039	-0.344	48,580.3	47,407.6	49,576.9	=	6

Continued	
TABLE	

			North	4_										
DEGGNATION	Sprange	>	•	- 1	į		ď	6		E E	BPOCH OF OBSERVATION	NATION ^d		
ICRF 1102111 5.1. 104016	000	٠	٥	=	a (J.2000.0)	δ (J2000.0)	' ®	(arcsec)	ر د د	Mean	First	124	2	;
ICRF 3103303 7±411505	1020+400 1020+400	"			10 23 11.565623	39 48 15.38530	0000000	70000	1.	1.			V eng	Nobe
ICRF 3103502.1—201134	1030+413	:	;		10 33 03.707841			000000			•	49,694.8	0	116
ICRF 3104117.1+061016		; •	٠;٠		10 35 02 155274	-20113435975	0.000050	0.00048	0.193				7	82
ICRF J104146.7 + 523328	1038 + 636	2	-			06 10 16.92378		0.000				•	•	3.5
ICRF J104148.8 + 523355.	1038 + 520	:	;			33	0.000029	0.000			•	•	91	114
ICRF J1042446+120331	1040+123	:	:			52 33 55.60790	0.000073	0.00056	1	49,531.0			43	525
ICRF J104423.0+805439	1039+811	;	:		10 42 44.605212	8	0.000024	000040	ı		48,050,8	•	13	63
ICRF J105148.7+211952	1049+215		: -		\$:	¥	0.000117	0.00027			47,659.7	49,790.7	0	8
ICRF J105811.5+811432	1053 + 815	۷ -	٠.		7	6	0.000020	0.00030	0.00			49,694.8	×	500
ICRF J105843.3 800354	707 701	-	-		8	81 14 32.67521	0.000118	0.0000				49.820.5	9	218
ICRF J111358.6+144226	1111	:	:			-80 03 54.15949	0.00000	00000		-		49,909.6	95	1916
ICRF J1118573+12341	1114 149	; '	: 1		13	14 42 26.95262	0.00003	00000		-	47,626.5	49,911.8	**	2004
ICRF 1113053.2+381518	201 + 0111	·,	7			*	0.000018				Ī	49,456.8	16	9
ICRF 1113300 - 00005	1120+385		-		S	15	000000	70000				49,820.5	73	147
ICRF 111460R 1 - 244732	1150+009	7	-		11 33 20.055797		0.000022	0.0000		49,534.8	•	49,924.8	175	7357
ICRF 1115019 2 + 241743	1143-245	:	:		11 46 08,103374	4	0.00002	0.0000		49,111.9	47,019.9	49,820.5	73	3 5
ICRF 11151134 - 672811	1147+245	•	:				0.00000	00000	ı	48.071.1	47,640.2	49,895.6	~	; #
ICRF 1115312.4 ± 805826	1/0-9611	: •	:		11 51 13.426591	8	0.00000	0.00000	-0.108	49,039.0	48,720.9	49,533.8	2	3 8
ICRF 1115324 4 ± 40310P	1150+812	7	7		11 53 12,499130	28	0000014	0.00039	0.431	48,705.2	48,043.8	49,407.6	· •	3 5
ICRF 1115825 7 ± 245017	1130+49/	:	:	X	11 53 24.466626	49 31 08 83014	0,00011	0.00027	0000	49,157.4	46,976.8	49,820.5	, 4	1080
ICRF 1721555 A. 344915	162+5611	:	:		11 58 25.787505	8	0.00000	0.0003/	0.296	48,715.7	47,931.6	49,694.8	<u>,</u> ve	8 8
ICRE 1121752 0 + 200700	1213+350	m	-		15	34 48 15 22053	0.000037	0.0000	0.266	48,860.8	48,179.7	49,659.8	, ~	3 25
ICRE 1121906 4 ± 482055	1255 + 503	:	፥		1	30 07 00 63625	0.000020	0,000	0.014	49,425.3	48,194.7	49,820.5	. =	e e
ICRE 1122222 5 1041315	120-030	;	:		5	48 29 56 16497	0.000030	0.00039	0.198	48,795.4	48,434.7	49,667.9		£ [
ICRF 112240 4 - 804004	1219+044	~ 6	-		2	04 13 15.77630	0.000052	0.00032	0.081	48,755.8	46,977.9	49,736.9	12	75
ICRF J122847 4 + 370612	1226 - 1221	~ •	-		ន	80 40 04 34031	0.000173	0.00020	-0.238	49,589.0	48,378.8	49,924.8	237	7633
ICRF J1239245+073017	25. 55.	٦,	٦,		12 28 47.423662	37 06 12 09578	0,00007	0.00000	-0.068	49,531.2	48,022.7	49,820.5	6	35
ICRF J123946.6 - 684530	1736 +071	7	-		3	07 30 17.18909	0.000021	0.00043	-0.0/3	49,313.1	48,378.8	49,750.8	•	191
ICRF J1254382+114105	1252 - 114	:	:		8	-68 45 30.89260	0.000155	0.00100	0.000	49,639.0	48,378.8	49,820.5	4	163
ICRF J1254599-713818	1251 - 713	:	;		54	11 41 05,89507	0.000019	0.000	0.035	49,261.0	48,043.8	49,895.6	•	ষ
ICRF J130020.9+141718	1257 ± 145	:	:		12 54 59.921421	-71 38 18.43664	0.000066	0.00032	0.000	48,651.0	46,977.9	49,848.8	36	241
ICRP J131028.6+322043.	ACF + 80F1	: -	: -		13 00 20 918799	14 17 18 53107	0.000038	0.00063	0.00	46,7 (0.8	47,626.5	49,692.6	19	4
ICRF J132700.8+221050	1324+224	•	-	٥		32 20 43.78295	0.000020	0.00026	0.152	47,565.4	48,804.9	49,690.0	_	ŝ
ICRF 11343459+660225	1342+662	: ~	: -	-	3 5	22 10 50 16306	0.000020	0.00031	7ES 0-	48,061.0	46,77,9.8	49,924.8	869	40832
ICRF J134408.6+660611	1342+663	;			13 44 00 570574	66 02 25.74503	0.0000059	0.00035	-0.014	40 342 0	47.707.7	49,736.9	37	116
ICRF J134934.6+534117	1347+539	~	٠,		13 40 34 45 CO	56 06 11.64381	0.000047	0.00029	0.144	48 481 3	47.452.0	49,011.9	; ص	116
ICRF J141908.1 + 062834	1416+067	. ~	· -		? :		0.000034	0.00032	-000	40 510 0	7,403.0	49,848.8	3	226
ICRF J141946.5 + 542314	1418+546	1	•	>	14 19 06.1601/3		0.000083	0.00129	0.186	40 420 1	46,531.0	49,820.5	2	358
ICRF 1143645.8+633637	1435+638		:	٠>	7	2	0.000031	0.00027	-0.048	47.60R 1	46,134.7	49,820.5	∞ ;	158
ICRF J144516.4+095836	1442+101	: :	:	-	14 45 15 45.602138	36	0.000048	0.00033	0.141	48.265 6	42,136.5	49,848.8	130	2179
ICKF 1144815.0 - 162024	1445 - 161	:	:			15 36 34 5550	0.000027	0.00040	0.430	48,733.3	47 011 4	49,011.9	27	192
ICKF J144828.7 + 760111	1448+762	;			8	20 24 24 24 288	0.000030	0.00043	-0.865	48.520.9	47 605 1	47,003.6	S (S S
ICKF J130048.6+475115	1459+480	7	_		8	71/6211 10 0/	0.000176	0.000045	0.285	48,457.2	470199	40,505.9	2 °	R 8
10ar 1130609.5 + 373051	1504+377	;	;		3		0.000034	0.00038	0.118	48.587.3	47.450 9	40,664.0	ю с	19
ICKF J151656.7+193212	1514+197	:	;		2	16 37 15 50 11	0.000024	0.00029	-0.091	49,017.6	46 977 9	40.415.0	~ 5	æ ;
108F 115402A+013104	1532+016	4	7		*		0.000026	0.00049	-0.040	48,620.5	48.434.7	40 532 9	87 4	3 6
ICBE 11540574 + 144/45	1538+149	:	:		8	4	0.000020	0.00049	-0.539	48,646.8	47,407.6	49.576.9	ሳ ፫	Z :
ICRE 1155558 8 201404	134/+307	:	;		15 49 17.468534	50 38 05 78820	0.000019	0.00030	-0.536	48,426.7	45,138.8	49.790.7	1 P	2 5
ICRF J160207.2+332653	1549 – 190 1500 – 135	÷ •	: •		98	7	0.000111	0.00036	0.345	48,164.7	47,005.8	49,498.8	:=	10 Y
***************************************	1000+333	'n	_		f6 02 07.263468		0.000027	0.00032	0.105	48,792.B	47,626.5	49,895.6	15	156
								COMMO	-0.139	49,180.9	48,103.5	49,6948	Q	

			None							Proc	PPOCH OF ORSERVATION	AMONA		
DEEGNATION"	Source	×	V 2	H	æ (72000.0)	δ (12000.0)	6 °⊛	(arcsec)	Ċ	1			;	•
ICRF 1160734.7-333108	1604-333	:	:		16 07 34 7A234A	22 21 00 01343	20000	(Annual III)	3	MEMB	THE STEE	Last	× and	N _{ole}
ICRF J160846.2+102907	1606 + 106	7	_			: 2	0.000047	0.00048	-0.881	49,164.5	48,393.7	49,790.7	15	39
ICAR 1101303.0+061302	1616+063	፧	፥		16 19 03.687684	06 13 02.24357	0.000028	0.00020	0.040	49,544.4	45,138.8	49,924.8	533	18985
ICPE 1165557 6 4 13440	1019-080	:	:			-68091249811	0.000071	0.00057	0.053	47,417,3	45,194.7	49,534.8	~	92
ICRF 1164813.4+572023	1624+416	•	7		3	7	0.000026	0.00031	-0.046	48.372.0	47,920.5	49,407.6	۲,	\$
ICRF 1164277.8 + 685630	164 CbA1	: •	: •		× .	ន	0.000032	0.00027	-0.085	47 FQ2 R	44 857 9	47,003.6	۲ و د	747
ICRF 1165801.4 + 344328	060 + 2501	n	7		3		0.000050	0.00027	000	45 979 8	44 000 4	47,072.0	767	4339
ICRF 3170734.4+014845	1705+016	: 6	: -		20 5	₩:	0.000048	0.00058	-0.393	49.385.0	48 853 8	47,040,6	3,	1899
ICRF 1170936 3 - 177853	1704 COVI	7	7		3	01 48 45.69923	0.000019	0.00031	-0.103	40 323 7	40 1047	47,003.6	^ ;	25
ICRF 11723410 - 650036	1719 640	፥	:		8	*	0.000039	0.00056	-0.924	4R 907 6	46,134.7	49,683.8	2 :	38
ICRF 1177777 6 + 453020	1710-017	: 4	: •		23	8	0.000092	0.00106	0.230	48 651 K	46 1100	49,002.8	2	₹
ICRE 1172858 6 + 501240	(727 - 503	7	-		77	45 30 39.73139	0.000024	0.00026	-013	40 500 0	46,110.9	49,407.6	S	77
CRF 1172824 0 + 042304	700 + 1711	: •	:		17 28 18.623853	13	0.000140	0.00098	0.188	48 540.1	46, (20.9	49,917.8	82	4185
COF 1174525 - 172001	1723+044	7	-		22	04 27 04.91401	0.000020	000041		46,243,5	47,409.8	49,576.9	Φ,	33
ICDE 11745324 + 17401	1743+173	7	-		\$	17 20 01.42341	0.000018	0.0000	0.00	47,414	47,931.6	49,883.8	2	274
ICDE 1174823 8 - 700550	1745+624	_	7		\$		0.000038	0.0000		43,412,9	40,977.9	49,848.8	₹	296
ICP E 117520 4 (4004)	10/+64/1	:	፥		\$	70 05 50.76882	0.000077	0,00047		47,004.7	48,916.B	49,924.8	8	1609 009
CPE 1180122 2 1 44045	1731+441	i	:		S	44 09 45.68608	0.000032	0,00033	0 160	41,525,4	44,003.7	49,924.8	9	210
ICRF 1180123 4 - 650735	1300+440	;	į	;	3	44 04 21.90031	0.000036	0.00046	0.15	48 687 0	47,731.0	49,533.8	9	<u>4</u>
ICRF 1182407.0.4 565501	1033 - 550	; -	į -	~ ;	8	-65 07 36.76177	0.0000085	0.00054	0.081	40.041.4	40,194./	49,639.8	20 1	7
ICRF 1183250.1 + 283335	1820 - 286	-	-	×	\$ 8	2	0.000033	0.00028	-0.047	48.232 R	45 128 0	47,673.0	+ 5	2 0 /
ICRF J184208.9+794617	1845 + 797	:	E		2 5	28 33 35,95530	0.000035	0.00065	-0.283	48.734.8	48.157.8	49,750.6	3 '	
ICRF J184233.6+680925	1847 - 681	; ເ	; -		16 42 08.989933	\$	0.000137	0.00036	-0.399	48,610.5	44 203 7	40 650 8	٠,	₹;
ICRF J1849160+670541	1849+670	۰ ۱	٠,		16 42 33.041030	3	0,000061	0.00034	0.056	48,518,1	47.165.8	49 694 8		191
ICRF J185457.2+735119	1856+737	• ;	4 }		2	67 05 41.67993	0.000048	0,00028	-0.003	49,709.0	48,649.8	49.820.5	• •	£ 13
ICRF J191240.0—801005	1903 802	:	:		2	-RO 10 05 0457	0.00004	0.00043	0.276	48,602.2	47,011.4	49,667.9	• ••	, Ç
ICRF J195542.7 + 513148	1954 + 513	7	_		55	53 71 48 54623	0.000169	0.00041	0.00	48,421.5	47,626.5	48,865.8	S	25
ICRF 1195759.8—384506	1954-388	:	;		2	-38 45 06.35626	0.000028	000000	000	48,836.6	45,775.8	49,820.5	₹	673
ICKF 120054.1—325145	2000-330	;	:		8	2	0.000040	0.00068	0.103	49,775.4	48,766.9	49,917.8	13	257
ICRE 1201213 0 ± 244042	2008 - 068	; (;		20 11 14.215847	4	0.000050	0.00063	0.475	48,053.0	47,512.0	49,535.0	=:	33
ICRE 1202419.04 (4404)	2017+745	7 .	. , .		2	74 40 47.99991	0.000072	0.00028	0.00	49,000.0	46,346.0	49,662.8	E (53
CRF 12031479 + 545503	2020 - 547	7	-		13	31 53 02.30595	0.000022	0.00031	0.001	48 563 6	47,408.7	49,620.5	23 5	465
ICRF 1203154.9 + 121941	2020+347	; «	: -			55	0.000042	0.00051	0.080	48.616.4	47,023.7	49,011.9	2 -	215
ICRF J203837.0+ 511912	2037 + 511	3	٦.		20 31 34394279	2	0.000019	0.00034	0,073	48,966,6	47,019.9	40 RAR 9	- 1	5 5
ICRF J205051.1+312727	2048+312	: :	:		9 5		0.000028	0.00027		47,284.6	45,138,8	49.736.9	£ §	2063
ICRF J205133.7+744140	2051 + 745	: :			3 5	74 41 40 40001	0.000108	0.0000	0.151	49,098,3	48,194.7	49,690.0	2	34
ICRF 3205616.3—471447	2052-474	;	:		: 58		0.000110	0.00038	-0.491	48,765.0	47,011.4	49,554.8	ឧ	73
ICRF 3210138.8 + 034131	2059+034	7	-		5	4	0.000033	0.00043		49,285.7	48,162.4	49,911.8	15	3
ICKF J210544.9 – 782534	2059-786	;	;	•	8	3	0.000000	0,000,50		48,629.7	48,434.7	49,533.8	4	7
ICRF 3210933.1—411020	2106-413	;	;	• •	21 09 33.188582	2	0.000033	00000	_	48,784.8	47,626.5	49,895.6	-	*
CRF J211529.4+293338	2113+293	_	_	``	21 15 29.413455	2	000000	240000		48,703.7	47,626.5	49,662.8	12	72
ICAF J211030.8—803333	2109-811	:	:	``	16	8	0.000180	0.00030	770.0	48,852.1		49,820.5	37	41
ICET 1214623 0 162643	2130+14	_	~	•	21 39 01.309267	23	0.00001R			47,526.3		49.895.6	6	99
ICRF 1214805 4 1055738	2143-156	: ‹	: 0		\$	25	0.000028			40,501.8 48 P54 6	45,466.3	49,848.8	ដ	351
ICRF 1215203 1 720706	100+047	7	7		₹	06 57 38.60422	0.000023	0.00026		48 630 7				7
ICRF J215224.8 + 173437	2150-73	: .	; c		8	6	0.000221	0.00063		48 S77 3		49,924.8	1087	33641
ICRF J220743.7—534633	2204 - 240	4	4	•	3 5	¥ ;	0.00000.0	0.00039	•	48.516.6	470058	49,530.3	- ;	R
ICRF 7221205.9+235540	2709 + 236	:	:	4 (\$;	0.000045	0.00056		48.786.5		49.700.B	3 4	굵 :
	0C7 1 (W7	:	:	7	2 12 05.966318	23 55 40.54388	0.000023			48,674.5		47,170.7 40 8.49 p	۰ ،	17
										!		7,0 7 0,0	^	141

TABLE 3—Continued

			į				4							
			NOTE											
										EPOCH	EPOCH OF OPERA	provide		
DESIGNATION*	SOURCE	×	•		(T)000 p)		P.	6			O COMPLET	HIEOU.		
		:	,	ا ۽	a (Janoua)	o (12000.0)	(S)	(Arceec)	C,	Mean	Kire	Yout		:
ICKF 1223036.4+694628	2229+695	;			30 36 A60715	200000000000000000000000000000000000000						1604	1	1
ICRF J223513.2-483558	2232-48R		÷		25 30 30,409 723	69 46 28.07698	0.000071	0.00034	0.161	48.418.0	47.450 0	200707	;	
ICRF 1225717 3+074312	226 - 026	:	:		77 22 13.2363.24	-48 35 58,79455	0.000049	0.00065	104	A0 223 E	10.00	49,000.5	91	25
	4/04+077	į	:		22 57 17,303120	07 43 12 30284	0,00002	0.000	40.40	47,445.3	48,102,4	49,741.7	9	R
TODE VALUE OF STREET	2312-319	:	:		23 14 48,500631	-31 38 10 52651	000000	2000.0	10.01	48,052.0	47,011.4	49,736.9	8	01
ICKF 1232139.8+273246	2319+272	m	_		27 21 50 862225	27 37 46 46443	0.00000	0.00103	0.340	48,250.7	47.511.1	49.8956	¥	1
ICRF J232225.9 + 505751	2320+506	•	-		72 77 75 0021 50	20 52 50 40 44 34 5	0.000021	0.00033	0.020	49,197.7	47.023.7	40 820 5	, -	3 5
ICRF 1232917.7-473019	2326-477	1	•		451704177	1/5963/1	0.000041	0.00044	-0.011	49,021.5	4R 720 G	40 400 0	; ;	373
ICRF J2331386-155657	21.00-163	:	:		25 27 11./04369	-47 30 19.11519	0.000039	0.00053	0.264	48 341 4	47.206.0	42,470.0	٧ ;	4
ICRE 1221504, 201147	100	i	:		23 51 58,652436	-15 56 57.00952	0.000030	0.00051	600	1000	0.CDC,1	0.670	Ē,	138
141105-4-201024	2329 - 584	፡	:		23 31 59.476115	-38 11 47,65063	000000	00000	7700	48,639.0	47,176.5	49,650.8	~	25
			i			***********	3	3	2	48 773 A	40774			•

* The ICRF designations were countracted from the J2000.0 coordinates with the format ICRF JHHMMSS.s+DDMMSS or ICRF JHHMMSS.s-DDMMSS. These designations follow the recommendations of the IAU Working Group on Designations.

* The IBRS designations were previously constructed from the B1950.0 coordinates. The complete format including the acronym and the epoch, in addition to the coordinates, is IBRS BHHMM+DD4

X. structure index at the X band; S. structure index at the S band; H. a "Y" in this column indicates that the source served to link the Hipparcos stellar reference frame to the ICRS.
 The number of 24 hr experiments in which a source was observed.
 The number of pairs of delay and delay rate observations used in the astrometric solution.

TABLE 4
COORDINATES OF THE 294 CANDIDATE SOURCES IN THE ICRF

			1											
		- 1	TOTAL PARTY				b	ė		Foce	EPOCH OF OPSERVATION	NOLLY		
DESIGNATION	Source	×	S	H	a (J2000.0)	b (12000.0)	(S)	(arcsec)	3	Mean	First	Last	. A.	2
ICRF J000435.6-473619	0002-478	÷	;		00 04 35.655596	-47 36 19.60356	0.000079	0.00097	0.019	49,435.5	49.330.5	49.5247		-
ICRE 10010613.8—002335	0003 - 066	m	_		00 06 13.892887		0.000019	0.00034	-0.575	48,728.1	47,176.5	49,565.9	, 4	114
ICRF 30010523-415310	1 1	:	}		00 10 52.519641	-41 53 10.78780	0.000652	0.00728	-0.5£	48,551.8	48,162,4	49,330.5	7	9
ICRF J001611.0-001512	0013-005	: :	: :		00 16 11.088555	-20 12 33.37660	0.000030	0.000	7247	48,8924	47,686.1	49,790.7	۱ -	* }
ICRF 50024429-420203	0022-423	:	:		00 24 42 989850	-42 02 03.94978	0,000,250	0.00222	-0.528	49,003.5	48.162.4	47,011.9	7 "	95
ICRF J003824.8+413706	0035+413	:	:		奔.	37	0.000053	0.00066	-0.266	49,422.9	49,422.9	49,422.9	۰-	2 2
ICRF JUDS 46.5 - 565911	0056572	: •	; •		3	-56 59 11.47054	0.000084	0.00113	0.454	48,583,5	47,626.5	49,330.5	4	2
ICRF 1011137.3+390628	0108+388	4 4	ع د.		00 59 05.514949	20 06 51.62203	0.000033	0.00093	90.0	49,186.6	47,005.B	49,659.8	11	173
J011327.0+494824	0110+495	• }	١ ;		; :	40 48 24 04351	0.000000	0,000,00	//0:0	49,711.2	49,099.7	49,820.5	m ·	ଛ
ICRF J011343.1+022217	0111+021	:	:	>-	=	02 22 17.31631	0.000023	0.0000	-0.525	49,422.9	49,422.9	49,422.9	 9	នុ
ICRF J011517.0-012704	0112-017	:	÷		01 15 17.099966	73	0.000018	0.00031	-0.497	48.419.3	47.278 R	49,667.8	9 5	3 5
ICRF J011935.0+321050	0116+319	4	4		9 5		0.001257	0.00806	0.231	49,284.0	48,787.9	49,820.5	4	3 9
ICAL JULYSLO - 2/0124	217-9110		: -		₹ ?	5 \$	0.000124	0.00112	-0.587	48,170.1	47,512.0	49,650.8	7	13
ICRF J012156.8 + 042224	0119+041	4 ~	٦		01 21 56 R6169R	11 49 30.41519 04 22 24 74438	0.000018	0.00030	-0.429	48,683.5	47,394.1	49,848.8	8	150
ICRF J014922.3+055553	0146+056	رم ا	·		\$	05 55 53.56852	0.000017	0.00020	0.412	48,822.9	40,977.9	49,911.8	10S0	23707
ICRF J015002.6-072548	0147-076	:	:		8	23	0.000628	0.00580	-0.229	40,687.7	40 5350	49,730.9	3 ") I
ICRF J015310.1—331025	0150-334	:	i		53	-33 10 25,86226	0.000063	0.00142	0.164	47,846.0	47.511.1	48.757.4	n er	- 1
ICRF J015456.2+474326	0151+474	i	:		K	47 43 26.53907	0.000049	0.00046	0,002	49,750.8	49,750.8	49,750.8) 	%
ICKE JULSS/10-404642	0153-410	:	:			-40 48 42.35592	0.000439	0.00283	-0.052	49,203.1	48,766.9	49,535.0	m	٥
ICRF 1020346.6±113445	0201-103		: -		02.02.13.094216	- 76 20 US.US6SS	0.002733	0.00392	0.145	48,780.2	48,110.9	49.895.6	7	e ô
ICRF J020450.4+151411	0202+149	. ~	. ~		02 04 50.41390B	15 14 11 04337	0.00016	770000	-0.103 0.104	49,139.9	45,007.6	49,924.8	22 5	856
ICRF J020457.6—170119	0202-172	÷	:		\$	-17 01 19.84022	0.000031	0.00039	1000	43,004.4 48,004.7	47,77,4	49,924.5	8 7	4191
ICRF J022428.4+065923	0221+067	~	7		\$	06 59 23.34182	0.000019	0.00031	-0.653	48,789.9	47,394.1	49,662.8	35.0	7.5
ICRF 1023145.8 + 132254 ICRF 1023752.4 + 284808	0229+131	~	٦ ،		02 31 45.894055	13 22 54.71630	0.000017	0.00026	0.341	48,150.5	44,773.8	49,917.8	1314	35363
ICRF 1023945.4—023440	0237 - 027	· :	٠ :		2	-02 34 40 91378	0.000019	0.00026	0.160	47,723.9	44,47.0	49,904.8	1021	31420
ICRF J023951.2+041621	0237+040	7			33	04 16 21.41185	0.000020	0.00036	-0.578	48.874.7	47.041.3	6.4C.74.04 60.6C.7.8	7 8	3 5
ICRF 1024457.6+622806	0241+622	፧	:	> -	4	62 28 06.51494	0.000425	0.00185	0.022	49,045.4	48.223.7	49,690.0	3 ~	16
ICRE 1022246.1 — /10435	0252-712	;	:		2 2		0.003779	0.02839	0.328	48,162.4	48,162.4	48,162.4	-	7
ICRF 1025334.8 + 180542	I +	: :	:		02 55 29.180455	- 34 41 31,43623 18 05 42 52328	0,000055	0.00079	0,141	48,887.3	47,626.5	49,895.6	9	18
ICRF J030230.5+121856	0259+121	m	-		8	12 18 56.75084	0.002735	0.17257	10,30	46,977.5	48,977.5	48,977.5	۽ ⊷	
ICRF 1030642.6+624302	0302+625	7		:	\$	62 43 02.02420	0,000065	0.00058	-0.169	49,179.4	48,614.0	49.896.8	‡ 7	3 8
ICRE 1031155.2—165150	0312-770	: 0	<u>:</u> -	> -	03 11 55.250335	-76 51 50.84843	0.000221	290000	0.476	48,768.1	48,110.9	49,895.6	m	11
ICRF 1033553.9—543025	0334 - 546	4	٠ ;		7 %	15 US 21.25USZ	0.000028	0.00048	-0.737	49,377.6	48,942.5	49,662.8	0	প্ত
	0334+014	~	2		36	37	0.003043	0.00137	0.615	48,554.3	47,626.5	49,650.8	vo «	E1 '
ICRF 1033930.9—014635	0336-019	~	-	>	33	-01 46 35.80391	0.000017	0.00026	0.337	49,437.7	44,773.8	49,924.8	303	7113
ICRE 1034423.1 + 155943	0341+158	7			4 :	15 59 43.36987	0.000039	0.00132	-0.382	48,969.0	47,394.1	49,659.8	=	34
ICRF 3040221.2—314725	1 1	: :	:		05 57 21.917667	-46 12 15.160/5 -31 47 25.04544	0.000002	0.00221	0.698	48,656.4	48,162.4	49,330.5	m	6
3040659.0-382628	- 1	: :	: ;		8	2	0.000189	0.00022	10.30	49,518.6	48,7669	49,482.7	₹ (77
ICRF J040748.4—121136	0405-123	፧	÷	> -	6	-12 11 36.65948	0.000177	0.00123	-0.152	49.297.5	48,766.9	47,074.0 40 108 5	٠ د	3 %
ICRF J0408203—654509	0407 - 658	;	:		88	5 5	0.001072	0000630	-0.236	48,507.8	48,162.4	48,766.9	. 7	} ~
ICRF 10423560+415002	0420+417	:	:		04 09 05.769741	41 50 62 71 205	0.000029	0.0004	-0.816	48,894.7	47,941.3	49,790.7	8 1	35
	0425 + 04R	۳.	· ~			35	0.000023 0.000111	0.00035	0.233	48,365.2	47,568.6	49,694.8	2	173

	×	3	۲ ;	2 5	200	3 4	, 4	14943	96	2 2	1 5) &	12	15	8 2	51914	53	6	7/0811		140	2	27	7	•	~	112	2 \$	£ ¥	? ~	113	849	m -	o	130	34	11	239	8	S	£ 3	2 3	77 87	11763	11/0/	123	<u>;</u> =	}
	2	3	mg	3 5	} -	4 0	`~	\$50	9	•	, 88	13	m	~	_	1884	9	7	2967	3 -	7 7	<u> </u>	•	-	-	-	، ن	m Ä	ડુ ≪	-	31	E3	٦-	٦,	92	;	4	61	23	- ;	ম :	13/	n -	7	3 6	' =	•	
VATRON	Last		49,895.6	40.869 P	49 477 9	49.398.5	49.015.7	49.924.8	49,820.5	49,330.5	49,736.9	49,790.7	49,895.6	48,757.4	49,750.8	49,924.8	49,694.8	49,031.1	40,626.8	40 750 8	49 750 8	49.790.7	49,667.9	48,766.9	48,766.9	48,162.4	49,690.0	48,665.8 40,663.8	49.662.8	48,766.9	49,750.8	49,692.6	48,162.4	40 308 5	49,600.3	49,750.8	49,535.0	49,662.8	49,790.7	48,043.8	49,820.5	40,090,0	49,595.0	49.911.8	47,171,5	49,611.9	49,895.6	A 9 1 K2 A
EPOCH OF ORSERVATION	First	9 27 4 47	48,043.8	48,003.0	49.422.0	47.176.5	49,015.7	44,773.8	47,394.1	48,110.9	47,394.1	47,176.5	48,757.4	47,626.5	49,750.8	44,773.8	44,773.8	47,941.3	47.204.1	44.750.8	447738	45,466.3	47,394.1	48,766.9	48,766.9	48,162.4	49,591.7	48 093 0	47,640.2	48,766.9	48,348.6	47,517.4	48,162.4	48.766.9	44,773.8	49,750.8	48,110.9	44,773.8	47,176.5	48,043.8	46,777.9	43,138.8	49.422.9	45,466.3	46,875.8	47,023.7	48,043.8	48 A43 9
E E	Mean	0000	48,510.0	40.754.1	49,422.9	48,761.9	49,015.7	49,316.0	49,685.6	48,563.7	48,909.0	48,768.7	49,423.7	48,3820	49,750.8	48,020.B	45,4/4.9	40,263.7	40 5347	49.750.8	47.995.7	49,047.1	48,945.9	48,766.9	48,766.9	48,162.4	42,031.0	49.125.6	49,131.7	48,766.9	49,030.1	48,834.1	43,102.4	49.082.7	47,553.9	49,750.8	48,600.5	47,761.5	48,618.6	48,043.8	49,208.6	46,206.6 48,784.7	49,422.9	49.199.7	47,023.6	48,238.8	49,027.6	48 133 R
	ر د	7300	U.504	000	-0.115	-0.694	-0.122	0.398	-0.339	0.520	-0.654	-0.550	0.426	(Z)	0.521	1/7:0	7(7:n		-0.746	9600	-0.423	-0.443	-0.529	-0.947	6960-	-0.068	0.010	-0.878	-0.601	-0.739	-0.22	0.020	76601	-0.452	-0.560	-0.096	-0.185	-0.154	-0.459	0.152	0000	0.02	0.293	0.123	-0.556	0.003	-0.254	-0.405
	arcsec)	0.0000	0.00038	0.00047	0.00066	0.00188	0.00271	0.00026	0.00106	0.00138	0.00130	0.00140	0.00284	0.00060	0.00164	0.00028	0.00111	0.00104	0.00111	0.00043	0.00033	0.00140	0.00117	0.03903	0.04163	0.00050	0.0003	0.00054	0.00041	0.02110	0.00032	0.00020	0.28833	0.00193	0.00035	0.00039	0.06235	0.00030	0.00032	0.0033	0.00027	0.00148	0.0000	0.00026	0.00278	0.00037	0.00381	0.01125
	6 *3	750000	0.000031	0.000037	0.000094	0.000100	0,000064	0.000017	0.000034	0.000252	0.0000065	0.000052	0.000622	COOCOS	0.0000123	0,000,05	0.00000	0.00002	0.000038	0.000078	0.000019	0.000049	0.000047	0.005405	0.004648	0,000040	0.00000	0.000034	0.000035	0.005321	0.000035	O ORONAKO	0.054838	0.000305	0.000020	0.000042	0.001087	0.000019	0.000019	0.000018	0.000018	0.000227	0.000111	0.000017	0.000123	0.000023	0.000603	0.001715
	δ (T2000.0)	-51 00 25 18830	45	4	63 32 09.43451	- 28 07 37.32750	2	-01 59 14.25619	06 09 07,49448	₽.		S	-12 37 07 46573		7 5	16	3 8	9	4	67 20 55.40986	-08 34 49.97806	-15 42 40.67238	13 06 45.40144	-34 56 16.56410	- 36 34 1480314 44 12 00 54171	38 56 48 73501		21 21 51 20191	4	-47 34 27.18600	3 8	K (-36 39 45.29030	23	3	3	-6/26 25.54618	7 7		3 73	2	-50 10 38.48735	5		-22 30 27.20373	۵;		$-45\ 10\ 35.15391$
	a (J2000.0)	04 32 21 1781 SR					2	3 2	05 02 15.445934	C) C4 (01.701356	2	2	25041./.e ol co	1×	1 8	32	8	\$	8	9	6	8	2 3	06 16 55.981545	3 5	3 🛪	8	06 45 24.099488	æ :	06 48 48.452021 06 53 58 28284	8		23		S 4	? :	07 43 31.011330	3 8		:=	08 18 15.999611	08 25 26.869117	08 25 38.612165	3	38	08 30 52.086191	08 33 22.315631	2
يو	H																																															
Note	8		: :		:	:	•	-	-	:	;	:	:		-	•	:	-	-	:	:	:	:	:	•	: :	:	•	7	:	;	· ;	:	;	:	;	:	; -	• ;	; 	:	:	;	-	:	:	፤	:
	×	2	9	5 2	4.	:	•	7 .	າ > ∘	:	: 	: ⇒ •	; ;	: :	4	· ;	90		7 2		;	:		;	_					: : -	7	•		:			-	. ~		-	:	:			•	•		:
	Source	0431-512	0438-436	0440+345	0444+634 0444+634	282 – 1280	2450	0456 - 0245 0459 - 025	0437 + 050	0003-000	0500+101	0517 - 7180	0522-611	0524-460	0528+134	0529+075	0537-158	0552+398	0600+177	0602+673	0605-065	0607-157	0614-131	(615-365	9622-441	0620+389	0637-337	0642+214	0646-306	0650+371	0657+172	0700-465	0727 - 365	0736-332	0/30+01/0	0743 672	0748+126	0805-077	0809 - 493	0808+019	0814+425	0823 500	0821+621	0823+033	0823 - 223	(1831 - 445	0833 - 440	0000
	DRSIGNATION	ICRF J043221.1—510925	ICRF J044017.1—433308	ICRF J044331.6+34106	ICEA TO 4631 6 053209	ICKE 1043514.0—260757	TOPE TOSO113 0 015014	10.6.5. JOSQ112.0—015914	TOPE INCOMES TO A COMPANY	ICE T 105007 4 : 105144		ICRF 1051617 7-723707	ICRF J052234.4—610757		ICRF J053056.4+133155	ICRF J053238.9+073243	ICRF J053932.0-155030	ICRF J055530.8+394849	ICRF J060309.1+174216	ICRF J060752.6+672055	ICKF J060/59.6—083449	ICKLF JUBUS403 134240	ICRF 1061635 9-345616	ICRF J061732.3—363414	ICRF J062331.7—441302	ICRF 1062419.0+385648	ICRF J063920.9—334600	ICRF J064524,0+212151	ICKT JUDG814.0-304419	ICRF 1065358.2+370540	ICRF J070001.5+170921	ICRF J070134.5-463436	ICRF J072905.4—363945	ICRF 1073816.9—332212	ICR F 1073916.0+ 015/04	ICRF 1074331 6_679675	ICRF 10750520+123104	ICRF J080815.5-075109	ICRF J081108.8-492943	ICRF J081126.7+014652	ICRF J081815,9 + 422245	ICRF J082526.8 - 501038	ICRF J082538.6+615728	ICRF 1082550.3 + U3U924	ICRF 1082601.5-223027	ICRF 1083432.3-444138	ICRF 1083522.3 444138	TOTAL SOCIONAL SOLUTIONS

			None							EPOCH	EPOCH OF OXSERVATION	PNOTT1		
DRSGNATION	Source	×	sa	н	z (72000.0)	6 (J2000.0)	. "®	(arcaec)	3	Mean	First	Last	N _{cup} .	No.
ICRF J084127.0—754027	0842-754	:	 :\	;	41	\$	0.002953	0.00740	-0.514	48,205.3	48,110.9	48,865.8	7	~
ICKE J085448.8 + 200530	0851+202	7	~	_	08 54 48.874924	8 ;	0.000018	0.00026	0.086	47,708.7	44,203.7	49,924.8	2173	64014
ICRF J090910.0+012135	0906+015	: :	; ;		09 09 10.091601	01 21 35 61 70	0.000042	0.0004	-0.560	48,495.2	46,875.8	49,600.3	ন্ন হ	2 3
ICRF J091437.9 + 024559	0912+029	:	:		7	5.	0.000072	0.00109	-0.898	48.863.7	47.407.6	49,554.8	7 4	ž =
ICRF J0922464-395935	0920 - 397	:	:		ឧ	33	0.000035	0.00075	-0.471	49,064.5	47,686.1	49,911.8	8	8
ICRF J092314.4.+ 384939 ICRF T002751.8201451	0920+390	:	:		09 23 14.452940		0.000025	0.00032	-0.134	49,847.9	49,736.9	49,910.8	=	110
ICRF J093032.5—853359	0936-853	: :	: :		\$ F	17757 15 95 07 85 34 50 60200	0.000091	070000	0750	46,662.3	47,941.3	49,517.3	አ ገ	3 :
ICRF J095524.7+690113	0951+692	:	:		3	3 5	0.000107	0.00065	0.123	49,238.5	49,225.8	49,000.6	ar cr	2 S
ICRF J100159.9—443800	0959443	:	:		10 01 59 907283	38	0.000549	0.00411	-0.490	48,506.8	48,043.8	49,895.6	. 4	~
ICRF J100614.0—301813	1004-500	:	:		10 06 14,009559	-50 18 13.47089	0.001635	0.01727	-0.887	49,535.0	49,535.0	49,535.0	!	7
ICRF J101725.8+611627	1014+615	: :	: :		2	61 16 27 49687	0.000085	0.00053	0.199	49,7334	48,333.0	49,694.8	17	3 %
ICRF 1102232.7—103744	1020-103	;	:	>-	2	-10 37 44.38842	0.007404	0.02425	0.877	49,650.8	49,650.8	49,650.8	- 	ξ ~
ICKF J102444.8+191220	1022+194	7	7	>	2 2	22 2	0.000047	0.00099	-0.218	49,688.4	47,783.2	49,820.5	90	173
ICRF 3104142.9—474006	1039 – 474	: :	: :	-	10 41 42,939703	-47 40 06.52738	0.000209	0.28851	0.262	48,4622	47,023.7	49,690.0	15	
ICRF J104455.9 + 065538	1042+071	:	:		10 44 55.911265	06 55 38.26250	0.000035	0,00069	-0.504	48,909.9	47,783.2	49,498.8	4 4 7	- <u>e</u>
ICRF J104827.6+714335	1044+719	—	-		₩:	2 3	0.000056	0.00026	0.024	49,651.6	47,605.1	49,909.6	108	4169
ICRF 1105653.6+701145	1053+704	;	:		10 54 04:777555	70 15 45 0773	0.000069	0.00058	-0.228	47,671.5	47,640.2	47,686.1	7	22
ICRF 1110331.5-325116	1101-325	: :	: :	¥	8	2 5	0.00005	0.00183	0.297	48,4620	47,511	49,883.8	71	2 4 6
ICRF 1110352.2—535706	1101-536	:	:	;	11 03 52.221670	57	0.0000033	0.00033	0.134	49,235.8	47,626.5	49,895.6	25.	181
ICRF J11042/.3+ 381231	1101+384	-	~	> -	11 04 27.313906	38 12 31.79908	0.000039	0.00052	0.557	49,668.7	49,519.B	49,690.0	7	32
ICRF J111826.9—463415	1116-462	: :	: :			-46 34 15 00140	0.000304	0.00163	0.640	48,934.7	48,388.4	49,330.5	m v	<u>e</u> :
ICRF J112027.8+142054	1117 + 146	150	4		8	14 20 54 99422	0.000538	0.00710	-0.454	49,207.4	49.098.6	49,533.8	o 2	o 4
ICRF J112704.3—185717	1124 – 186	:	÷		11 27 04.392428	-18 57 17.44154	0.000019	0.00030	-0.208	49,242.7	46,875.8	49,911.8	16	3
ICRF J113007.0—144927	1127 - 145	₹ 4	۲۵:		11 30 07.052573	29 25 14.80002 - 14 49 27.38793	0.000118	0.00076	0.263	49,422.9	49,422.9	49,422.9	- 7	22
ICRF J113130.5-050019	1128-047	:	:		11 31 30.516713	8	0.000031	0.00061	-0.087	49,408.6	49,099.7	49,547.8	ई य	25 4
ICKF J113143.2—281833	1129 – 580	:	÷		11 31 43.287417	-58 18 53.44656	0.001192	0.01188	0.805	49,535.0	49,535.0	49,535.0	-	~
ICRF J114751.5 - 072441	1145-071	; m	: 		11 47 51.554038	-38 12 11,02348 -07 24 41,14107	0.000024	0.00030	-0.328	49,308.2 49,194.8	47,654,0	49,924.8	Z ;	34
ICRF J115043.8-002354	1148-001	i	÷		S	-00 23 54,20485	0.000024	0.00056	0.089	48,127.8	47,023.7	49.848.8	2 2	128
ICRF 3115912.7—094052	1156 - 094	m c	m r		11 59 12.711697	\$:	0.000079	0.00322	-0.773	49,323.1	47,941.3	49,790.7	•	13
ICRF 1120935.2—401613	1206-399	4	4		3 ?	-40 16 13 10077	0.000000	0.0000	0.0/1	48,185.2	46,977.9	49,848,8	£	7176
ICRF J121546.7-173145	1213-172	:	: :		12 15 46.751764	3 2	0.000043	0.00041	000	48.762.4	46,840.8	40,868.8	n 4	~ %
ICRF 1121806.2—460029	1215-457	÷	፧		8 8	8	0.001021	0.00776	-0.811	48,746.5	48,1624	49,330.5	7	•
ICRF 3122131.0 + 201330 ICRF 3122452.4 + 033050	1222 + 037	: :	:		12 21 31.690512	03 30 50.50014	0.000023	0.00034	0.495	46,621.3	44,447.0	49,848.8	7.7	203
ICRF J122454.3 - 831310	1221 - 829	: :	: :		7	3 2	0.003023	0.0011	-0.493	48.043.8	48.043.8	49,5/6.9 48.043.8	\$ -	£ 28
ICRE J123049.4 + 122328	1228+126	6	7		8	23	0.000034	0.00047	-0.057	49,380.5	46,502.8	49,924.8	. 5	457
ICKF 1123/15.2 - X04623 ICRF 1124944.0 - 502328	1234 – 504	:	፧		12 37 15.238939	-50 46 23.17192	0.001450	0.00627	0.679	48,766.9	48,7669	48,766.9	-	9
ICRF J123959.4—113722	1237—113	: :	: :		r R	3 6	0.000043	001135	1771	49,398.5	49,398.5	49,398.5	 (∞ •
ICRF J124251.3+375100	1240+381	:	:		4	2	0.000051	0.00042	-0.316	49,534.2	49,429.9	49,750.8	7 72	4 08
ICRF 11246642-073046	1243-072	:	:			ខ្ល	0.000027	0,00046	-0.578	47,836.0	47,176.5	49,49B.B	=	3
ICRF J125950.8 - 234/49 ICRF J125359.5 - 405930	1251 - 407	: :	: :		12.53.59.533598	-25 47 49 28871 -40 59 30 68936	0.000020	0.00020	0.299	49,085.4	46,875.8	49,895.6	82	557
		Ė	:		3	5	DAMMIN	UMANAU	L M	49 0141	K 1140 AA	o com be	•	_

TABLE 4—Constinued

			Nore							EPOCE	EPOCH OF ORSERVATION	ATTON		
DRSIGNATION	SOURCE	×	S	H	a (J2000.0)	\$ (J2000.0)	5 9	(arcsec)		Mean	Tiense Tiense	1	• •	2
ICRF 11256142+565225	17544501			>	1 3	. 8			3	Aracon	ient.	1887	O etch	Z obe
ICRF J125759.0—315516	1255-316	: :	:	=	12 57 59 060267	36 52 25.23721	0.000105	0.00096	0.656	49,690.0	49,690.0	49,690.0	-	73
ICRF J130533.0—103319	1302 - 102	:	: :	>	8	3 22	0.00000	0.00041	0.220	49, XXII.7	47,640.2	49,911.8	13	3
ICRF J130933.9 + 115424	1307 + 121	٣	7		8	Z.	0.000044	0.00076	200	40,705.2	40,000	49,600.3	ឧ	9
ICRF 11316079 - 333859	1313-333	-		,	16		0.000024	0.00031	-0.466	49,069.2	47.415.7	49 602 6	^ {2	3 (2
ICERT 1131/36.4+342515	1315+346	7		>	17	23	0.000025	0.00049	-0.464	49.169.7	47,946.4	49.690.0	5 2	7 6
ICE 5 1132504.2 - 445253	1320 - 446	:	;		2	22	0.000623	0.00321	0.149	49,065.5	48,766.9	49.895.6		2 5
ICE F 1136361.0 - 430108	1322-42/	; -	; •		3	5	0.000198	0.00161	0.732	49,205.8	48,110.9	49.895.6	· •	*
ICE F 1132010.3 + 313409	1328 - 301	4	4				0.000188	0.00199	0.028	49,398.8	48,223.7	49,542.2	Ó	110
ICRE 1132106.4+305052	1326+301	:	÷			8:	0.000094	0.00119	0.442	49,095.9	48,787.9	49,498.8	4	X
ICRF J133752.4—650924	1334 - 649	:	÷		13 32 31,317448	-00 4b 50.44682	0.092072	0.94670	6.97	48,766.9	48,766.9	48,766.9	-	-
ICRF J1340229+375443	1338+381	: :	: :	>	: 4	3 7	0.000798	0.00355	-0.239	48,969.7	48,043.8	49,895.6	~	2
ICRF 1134733.3+121724	1345+125	◂	4	ı	4	\$ 5	0.000078	0.00120	200	49,287.4	49,031.1	49,848.8	<i>ر</i> ،	ଶ୍
ICRF J135256.5-441240	1349-439	÷	i			: 2	0.000038	990000	-0.54R	48.9116	47,059.7	77477	2 Z	187
ICKF 1135406.8—020603	1351-018	÷	E		3	-02 06 03.19053	0.000018	0.00030	0.023	49.625.3	48.573.8	49 9 10 8	2 8	417
ICRE 1135340 - 632642	1352-632	፥	፧		13 55 46.611660	8	0.0000518	0.00349	0.265	49,573.6	49,535.0	49,650.8	7 7	9
ICRE 1135741.6-132/26	1354-152	: -	: -		5	5	0.000020	0.00031	-0.512	48,251.4	46,875.8	49,662.8	8	` <u>\$</u>
ICRF 1135900.1—415252	514-75CI	-	-		13 50 00 19255	16 43 21.05116	0.000076	0.00026	-0.068	49,585.2	47,011.4	49,924.8	178	17427
ICRF J140445.8—013021	1402-012	: :	:		\$ 2	15	0.0000	0.01158	- (1.393	48,110.9	48,1109	48,110.9		*
ICRF J140501.1 + 041535	1402+044	~	: -		3 2	3 =	0.0000182	0.00160	167.0	49,287.6	48,664.8	49,690.0	9	34
ICRF J140856.4-075226	1406-076	•	. :		8	3 6	0.000018	0,000	71711-	49,089.6	48,688.7	49,883.8	x	322
ICRF J141154.8+213423	1409+218	:	:		=	3	0.000076	00000	10 AD	40,701.5	49 962 2	45,790.7	77	æ 8
ICRF J141946.6+382148	1417+385	;	:		15	7	0.000050	0.00054	-0.193	49.750.8	2000,04	40,470.0	٧ -	7 8
ICRF 1141959.2+270625	1417+273	፧	:		€	9	0.000070	0.00166	-0.455	48,930.3	48.863.2	49,533.8	٠, د	3 8
ICKF J142230.3 + 322310	1420+326	፧	:	>	21	32 23 10.43924	0.000062	0.00579	-0.568	49,086.8	48,863.2	49,533.8	4 7	3
ICRF 1143257.6—180135	1430-178	:	:	×	14 2/ 00,39183/	₩ 5	0.000073	0.00149	-0.500	48,914,2	48,863.2	49,554.8	en.	4
ICRF 1143439.7+195200	1432+200	: ~	: -			- 10 01 33,44643	0.000039	20045	-0.897	48,767.6	48,160.3	49,565.9	E .	R
ICRF J143535.4+301224	1433+304	~	_		3		0.000173	0.0003	0.010	49,740.0	46,863.2	49,820.5	m c	99
ICRF J143809.4—220454	1435-218	÷	;		38	3	0.000081	00000	-0.746	48.901.4	47.176.5	49,496.6	7 2	3 5
JCKF J144555.3—162901	1443 - 162	:	:		14 45 53.376319	ঠ	0.000032	0.00046	-0.872	48,583.9	47.941.3	49.565.9	3 =	3 2
ICRE 11454214 - 514/35	1451 - 575	:	i			4	0.000029	0.00047	-0.010	48,839.4	47,511.1	49,650.8	1	8
ICRF 11505064+032630	1502+036	:	÷		14 34 32.912346	-40 12 32.51446	0.000029	0,00037	-0.050	49,399.3	47,640.2	49,895.6	14	108
ICRF 1150704.7—165230	1504-166	: :	: :		3 5	- 16 57 30.51296	7500000	0.00075	-0.180	49,101.0	48,853.8	49,554.8	m)	6
ICRF J151002.9 + 570243	1508 + 572	;	:		15 10 02.922371	18	0.000035	0.00030	-0.053	40,230.3	40,840.8	49,094.8	<u>.</u>	122
ICKF 1151344.8—101200	1511-100	÷	:	;	<u> </u>	2	0.000024	0.00038	-0.685	48,337.8	46.875.8	49,611.9	3.0	3 %
ICKF JIS1/41.6—242219	1514-241	:	÷	>	= 5		0.000026	0.00035	-0.702	48,400.4	46,840.8	49,565.9	ន	8
ICRF 1154929.4+023701	1546+107		<u>:</u> -		15 22 51.675993	-27 30 10.78535	0.000020	0.00029	-0.206	49,033.8	46,875.8	49,895.6	119	531
ICRF J155059.1-825806	1540-828	;	٠ :		5 6	-82 58 06 84194	0.000018	0.00032	0.362	49,030.9	47,005.8	49,848.8	52 °	240
ICRF J155751.4-000150	1555+001	:	:		2	ಕ	0.000018	0.00030	-0.530	46,79.1	48,043.8	49,330.5	~ 5	7
ICRF 1155821.9—140959	1555-140	ر :	:		8	8	0.001209	0.01638	6660-	48,833.4	48.704.1	48.977.5	7 4	557 V
ICRF 31559509 + 050448	155/+032	;	;		8 2	Z;	0.000029	0.00040	-0.133	49,678.0	49,541.8	49,883.8	. ~	16
ICRF 1160140.5 + 431646	1600+436	:	÷		16 01 40.445935		0.000164	0.00210	-0.012	49,883.8	49,883.8	49,883.8	-	'n
ICRF 1160431.0-444131	1600-445	: :	: :		3 3	43 10 46.4/61/	0.000161	0.00471	0.292	49,883.8	49,883.8	49,883.8	-	m
ICRF J161341.0+341247	1611+343	m	_	¥	: 🖺	: 2	0.000021	0.00026	0.55	49,535.0	49,535.0	49,535.0	- :	1
ICRF 1161637.5+045932	1614+051	:	:		16	3	0.000018	0.00030	-0.154	49,1001	47.605.1	40 00 a	634	41C/7
ICRF J162606.0-295126	1622297	:	÷		16 26 06.020829	-29 51 26.97074	0.000000	0.00038	-0613	48 KAN 5	44 0 4n o	0.000.	,	067

TABLE 4—Continued

			None							EPOCH	EPOCH OF OBSERVATION	HON		
DESIGNATION.	Source	×	S	H	a (J2000.0)	6 (72000:0)	8	(arcsec)	J.	Mesn	First	Last	N	×
ICRF J165039.5-294346	1647-296	:	:		S	-29 43 46.95469	0.000072	0.00082	-0.958	48.973.9	48.346.0	40.662 R	=	2
ICKF J165352.2+394536	1652+398	crò	~	>	33	\$	0.000023	0.00029	-0.029	49,018.2	45,997.B	49,910.8	1 21	420
ICRE 11658090 + 475/49	1655+077	:	;		16 58 02.779637	47 37 49,23143	0.000044	0.00045	0.00	49,234.0	49,184.9	49,498.8	7	32
ICRF J165833.4+051516	1656+053	: :	: :		3 %	<u> </u>	0.000018	0.00037	1987	48,578.9	47,407.6	49,659.8	: I	8
ICRF J170053.1-261051	1657 - 261	:	:		8	2	0.000024	0.00031	-0.00	48,000.3	46.275.8	49,429.9	4 %	X :
ICRF J170717.7+453610	1705+456	6	7			45 36 10,55272	6900000	7,0000	-0.079	49,682.5	48.414.7	49.820.5	8 <	571
ICRF 1173315.1—372232	1729—373	÷	i		33	22	0.000550	0.00354	-0.335	49.650.B	49.650.8	49.650.R	-	<u>.</u>
ICKF J173420.5+385751	1732+389	:	÷		K	2	0.000023	0.00029	-0.174	48,576.0	46,977.9	49,600.3	. Ç	257
ICKF 11/3549/0+504911	1734+508	:	:		3	\$:	0.000037	0.00042	0.219	49,429.9	49,429.9	49,429.9	-	8
ICRE 1171027 3.4.405503	1738 4 400	;	:		17 37 35.770462	X :	0.0000665	0.00430	0.887	49,173.5	48,388.4	49,330.5	ત	9
ICRF 1173957.1+473758	1738+476	: ~	: –		2	47 37 58 36131	0.000039	0.00037	-0.118	49,590.6	49,422.9	49,750.8	m ;	26
ICRF J1740369+521143	1739+522	7	-		8	=	0.000038	0.000	0.170	48,364.5	47,265./	49,848.8	£ 13	135
ICRF J174425.4—514443	1740-517	:	:		4	4	0.000633	0.00373	0.627	48.766.9	48.766.9	43,709.0	9 -	48884
ICRF 1174726.6+465850	1746+470	: •	:		41	88	9600000	0.00037	-0.231	49,5963	49,422.9	49.750.8	- •••	9
1CKF 117554 + 09350	1749+096	-	-			8	0.000017	0.00026	-0,436	48,923.B	44,447.0	49,924.8	825	20158
ICRF 1180024.7+384830	1758 ± 388	:	:		11 21 21.265034	38 40 30 4077	0.000470	0.00503	0.230	48,802.3	48,1109	49,09B.6	7	9
ICRF 1180045.6+782804	1803 + 784	; ~	:	>	8		0.000024	0.00025	7500	49,570.0	49,429.9	49,826.8	4	157
ICRF 1180650.6+694928	1807+698	:	:	,	\$	\$	0.000052	0.00020	0.027	47,004.0	45,136.8	49,917.8	8	68029
ICRF J180821.8+454220	1806+456	;	:		8	4	0.000034	0.00040	-0.3%	49,101.0	40,777.6	40,547.0	₹ °	524
ICRF J180957.8 - 455241	1806-458	:	i		8	52	0.000485	0.00233	-0.565	49,629,6	49 629 6	40,547.6	4 ~	3 -
ICRF J181935.0—634548	1814-637	:	i		5	-63 45 48.19427	0.000794	0.00851	-0.293	49,277.1	48.162.4	49.895.6	~ -	2 °
ICKF J18205/8-252812	1817-254	; 4	;		ន	-25 28 12.58397	0.000119	0.00104	-0.117	49,362.8	48,8049	49,833.8	4	7
ICKF 11824UZ8+1044Z3	1821+107	~	-		\$ 1	4 :	0.000020	0.00036	-0.156	48,819.1	45,466.3	49,790.7	ន	풄
ICEF 1181728 7 - 710843	1629 - /18	:	:		18 35 57.205091	\$ 5	0.001166	0.00475	0.412	48,766.9	48,766.9	48,766.9	-	~
ICRF J191109.6 - 200655	1908-201	€ , :	: ;			-20.06.55.10860	0.00000	0.00033	-000	48,850.0	47,6265	49,692.6	11	189
ICRF J192332.1 - 210433	1920-211	:	:		ន	3	0.000020	0.00035	670.0- 67.0-	46,614.2 48,637.7	40,84U.8	49,790.7	₹ \$	153
ICRF 1192559.6+210626	1923+210	;	:			8	0.000019	0.00028	-0.197	48.372.8	45,138.8	49,662.8	3 5	7 3
ICRF 1192840.8 + 084848	1926+087	:	:		*	#	0.000075	0.00258	0.041	49,678.3	49,541.8	49,690.0	ğ m	3 8
ICKF 11930001 - 605609	1925 - 610	:•	į -		8	20	0.0000082	0,00098	-0.157	48,438.5	47,626.5	49,330.5	'n	<u></u> 22
ICRF 1103425 0.4.104340	1027 + 105	-			19 51 24316/86	22 43 31.25884	0.000029	0.00050	-0.149	49,755.2	48,614.0	49,904.8	φ.	256
ICRF 1193510.4+203154	1932 + 204	; ~	:		5 15	20 31 54 15365	0.000000	0.00173	0.310	49,690.0	49,690.0	49,690.0	,-u (ដ
ICRF J193716.2—395801	1933 - 400	:	:		3	5 55	0.000034	0.0000	7070	49,106.4 48 504.7	45,0475,9	49,539.8	^ E	2 2
ICRF J193925.0—634245	1934-638	;	:		8	-63 42 45.62554	0.000430	0,00187	-0.214	48,963.3	48.766.9	49,650.8	3 ^	3 0
ICRE 11939266-152543	1936 - 155	:	:		R	-15 25 43.05792	0,000029	0.00108	-0.839	48,722.5	47,176.5	49,662.8	ង	62
ICRF 11941717-671171	103 - 754 1034 - 623	;	;		19 39 31.236370	-10 02 41.52067	0.000027	960000	-0.215	49,357.5	48,110.9	49,650.B	40	11
ICRF 1194606.2+230304	1943 + 228	: :	: ;		1 4	38	0.000/53	0.00583	-0.331	48,162.4	48,162.4	48,162.4		S
ICRF J195330.8+353759	1951 + 355	: ~	-		S	35 37 59 36071	0,000013	0.00020	0.554	48,851.0	48,797.8	48,919.9	en e	98
ICRF J195740.5+333827	1955+335	:	:	×	2	*	0.000099	000148	-0.429	49 163 8	40.008.6	49,533.6	n c	35
ICRF 1200925.3—484953	2005 - 489	; 4	; •	> -	8	\$	0.000643	0.00737	0.369	48,833.8	47,626.5	49,750.8	٦ ,	3 %
ICRE JAUS10.8 + 554500	2023+335	∾)	m		20 25 10.842102	2 5	0.000142	0.00193	-0.4 \$	48,976.5	48,223.7	49,667.9	4	77
ICRF 1205741.6—373402	2054 - 377	: :	: :		20 57 41 603472	- 27 24 07 08079	0.000050	0,000,00	-0.425 5.50	48,666.1	47,686.1	49,650.8	m	91
ICRF 1210159.1-421916	2058-425	: :	: :		5	? 2	0.000936	0.00935	0.420	49,089.5 40 017 6	48,162.4	49,398.5	ч	2 :
ICRF 1210217.0+470216	+	:	;	>	8	47 02 16.25468	0.000181	0,00193	0.186	49,467.2	49.177.8	49.690.0	* **	3 5
ICRE 1213013 1 2 153841	2115-305	:	:		21 18 10.597647	2 8	0.000236	0.00247	-0.741	48,904.1		49,398.5	. ~	'n
	9CT _ 0717	:	:		5	PUMPIN SE CIL		+	CVC () ~	¥ 001 0¥	3 761 69	6 400 04	;	:

TABLE 4—Continued

			None							Ī		-		
DESIGNATION	Source	×	2	=	(0 000ml) ~		, *	6		FEOCH	EPOCH OF ORSERVATION	ATION4		
TOPE 12124103 DISSIT	100	•	2	₹	E (JAMAN)	6 (J2000.0)	(8)	(arcsec)	J.	Mean	First	Last	2	2
ICRE 1214716 1 ± 002646	2131 021	7	~		_	-01 53 17.23883	0.000018	0.00030	0.637	40 640 0			3	*
ICRF 3214712.7—753613	2147 - 758	;	:			09 29 46.67236	0.000020	0.00032	-0.284	0.61C,04 67 659 1	46,007.0	49,736.9	%	195
ICRF 12551378+055212	3140 . 051	;	:		4	-753613.22513	0.000192	0,00060	280	10000	43,991.5	49,848.8	23	321
ICRF 1255705 9 _ 604123	000+4417	:	፧			05 52 12.95459	0.00002	000036	0.663	46,289.0	41,626.5	48,749.6	4	7
ICDE 1916069 A 201230	2077	:	:			-69 41 23 68553	0.000012	0.00132	700.0	07/15 04	40,400.3	49,662.8	ន	125
CDE TANAGE / CECSE	2155-304	:	:		21 58 52.065068	~	0.000054	0.00132	(A)	48,509.0	48,110.9	49,330.5	•	=
ICKF 32213024-252930	2210-257	:	:		22 13 02 49R00	75 79 20 00140	0.00000	0.00191	-0.376	49,253.6	48,766.9	49.895.6	•	: 3
ICKF J2214385-383545	2211 - 388	:	:			38 35 45 01003	0.000084	0.00201	-0.400	48,701.6	46,875.8	49.6948) (f	2 2
ICRF J221620.0+351814	2214+350					77010:04 00 00-	0.000564	0.00353	0.160	49,1278	48.7669	A0 20 A	٠,	3 '
ICRF 12225472-045701	2223-052		•		77 74 47 750764	2 5	0.000051	0.00080	-0.197	49.750.8	40 750 8	40.750 o	٧.	- {
ICRF J222940.0 - 083254	2227-088	-	: -		96766779 67 56		0.000019	0.00061	-0.646	48.183.0	44 773 8	45,130.0	7 ;	23
ICRF J223040.2—394252	2277-300	4	-		22 29 40:084339	-08 32 54,43530	0.000018	0.00062	-0.309	40 215 2	45 466 3	49,730.9	X !	Ξ
ICRF 1223622.4+282857	1734 - 787		; -		22 30 40.278611	-39 42 52.06692	0.000053	0.00106	0.510	48 80K D	40,400.3	49,820.5	33	ŝ
ICRF 12236340-143322	707 1 107	1	~		22 36 22.470868	28 28 57,41338	0.000019	900000	100	10,000 C	40,102.4	49,695.6	4	91
ICRF 1224Rag 6_323552	376 376	÷	፧		36	-143322,18931	0.000055	0,00062	0.100	40,011.2	45,725.8	49,924.8	1125	34156
1CDE 1225504 2 004404	275-0477	Ë	፧		22 48 38,685719	-32 35 52 1874R	0.000073	70000	1000	46,030.1	47,176.5	49,662.8	91	32
100 to 132632 1 4000 to	2232-090	(L)	m		22 55 04.239777	- 08 44 04 07151	0,00000	0.00101	C6/ 10-	48,728.9	47,394.1	49,662.8	25	8
ICAL 1223350.1 + 420252	2253+417	:	;		22 55 36.707842	40 00 52 520 SE	0,000000	0.00234	-0.619	49,610.8	47,394.1	49,820.5	12	2
ICKF 1225/17.5+024317	2254+024	1	-		22 57 17 5630RK	00 42 17 64 60	0.000027	0.00031	-0.146	48,127.3	47,005.8	49.662.8	¥	355
ICKF 1230223.8—371806	2259-375	:	:		23 02 23 888469	27 19 AC 0403	2700000	0.00050	-0.679	48,809.9	47,394.1	49.848.8	3 5	3 5
ICKF 1230305.8—303011	2300 - 307	i	;		23 03 05 821287	20 20 11 72 02	0.008831	0.06321	-0.434	48,746.5	48,162.4	49.330.5	;	771
ICRF 1230343.5 - 680737	2300 - 683	:		>	23 01 43 \$65673	2027 P. L. De De -	0.021640	0.03255	0.246	48,368.5	48,110.9	49 308 5	۷ ر	4 2
ICRF 1231409.3 - 445549	2311-452	;	;		23 14 (0 382822	44 55 40 002000	0.035391	0.45061	-0.999	49,650.8	49,650.8	40 650 8	٠ -	n •
ICRF 1232044.8 +051349	2318+049					29/57/65 00	0.000320	0.00259	0.111	48,863.3	48.162.4	40 330 5	٠,	٠.
ICRF J232331.9—031705	2320-035		;		3 2	05 15 49,95245	0.000019	0.00032	-0.606	48,446.7	470199	40,657.0	۷ ۲	2 ;
JCRF J232747.9—144755	2325-150				3 6	-05/05/05/05/05	0.000018	0.00040	-0.552	48,886.2	47.394.1	40 714 0	3 5	9
ICRF J233040.8+110018	2328 + 107		:		3 6	14 47 33.73021	0.000051	0.00102	0.302	48 034 2	47176	40 434 0	Ž (133
ICRF J233355.2 - 234340	2331 - 240	:	:		73 33 55 237603	11 00 18,70971	0.000020	0.00032	-0.498	48 250 9	46 077 0	45,535.0	7 5	= ;
ICRF J233612.1 - 523621	2332_436	;	:		3 ?	-23 43 40,65782	0.000000	0.00233	-0.773	4R 803 P	AC OTE O	45,011.9	7	157
ICRF 1233757.3-023057	7436 007		:•			-52 36 21.94997	0.000534	0.00372	0.468	48 570 6	40,073.6	49,598.5	23	29
ICRE 1224636 8 + 003046	3344 . 000	2	~		5	-02 30 57.62923	9000000	0.00784	0.756	10,717.0	40,110.9	49,573.6	m	5
ICDE 1935/20 (15:24)	760+4467	:	:		\$	09 30 45,51493	000000	00000		46,729.9	47,941.3	49,600.3	*	\$
ICRE 12354001 - 151511	2551-154	;	:		23 54 30 195186	0	0.0000	0.00022		46,573.6	47,288.7	49,667.9	52	122
ICED 1225253 - 525553	2333 686	፧	:		23 56 00.681458	-68 20 03 47158	0.00000	00000	C/0.0-	46,064.2	47,394.1	49,694.8	₹	62
Car 1255/552-551115	2355-534	:	:		23 57 53,266123	-53 11 13 68923	0.000000	0.0000		48,560.7	48,162.4	48,757.4	•	11
ICAR 12338108 - 10208	2355-106	:	÷		28	: 8	0.00000	0.00048	_	48,516.8	47,626.5	49,790.7	<u>«</u>	: ==
ICKF JZ55933.1 + 385042	2356+385	:	:		23 59 33 580777	18 50 A3 21702	0.000018	0.00028		48,848.8	47,394.1	49.883.8	75.	717
					1	3	0.000085	0.00144	-0.282	49.519.B	49.519 R	40 510 0	; •	•

The ICRF designations were constructed from the J2000.0 coordinates with the format ICRF JHHMMSS.s+DDMMSS or ICRF JHHMMSS.s-DDMMSS. These designations follow the

recommendations of the IAU Working Group on Designations.

The IERS designations were previously constructed from the B1950.0 coordinates. The complete format including the acronym and the epoch, in addition to the coordinates, is IERS BHHMM + DDd

*X: structure index at the X band; S: structure index at the S band; H; a "Y" in this column indicates that the source served to link the Hyparces stellar reference frame to the ICRS.

The units are Modified Julian Date (i.e., ID - 2,400,000.5).

The number of 24 hr experiments in which a source was observed.

The number of pairs of delay and delay rate observations used in the astrometric solution.

COORDINATES OF THE 102 "OTHER" SOURCES IN THE ICRF TABLE 5

CAPE Demonstrance Strong-1 A CAPOLO 6 CAPOLO 6 CAPOLO 6 CAPOLO CAPOLO				North							Day				
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0.064-077 1 0.064-077 4.0713 4.081373 1.0 0.064-077 1 0.064-077 4.0713		000 + 000 000 + 34K	: -	; -		00 22 32.441263	06 08 04.26943	0.000172	0.00351	:	49,127.9	47,394.1	49,790.7	. 22	2
009+487 1 00 X 44,47287 -09 X 92,022 0,00004 0,0000 <		0048 A07	٠-	+ -		2002.91.91.00	34 36 32.24702	0.000312	0.00248	:	49,382.7	47,011.4	49.820.5	2	į
0.0014-0.00		0000	٠,	٠.		00 50 45.51 /392	-09 29 05 21022	0.000037	0.00000	:	49,249.2	44,773.8	49.924.8	37.6	3
0.06+013 0.00 8-7000		100 + COO	4	•		01 07 45 402087	38 24 11.13669	0.000046	0.00038	:	49,501.0	48,720.9	49.924.8	244	31138
0.15 - 15 15 15 15 15 15 15		0104 - 010	:	;		01 U0 45.10/y69		0.000150	0.00259	:	49,399.7	47,511.1	499178	114	710
0.134-329 0.1012,1289 0.1012,1289 0.00233 4,8958 0,7753 6,6073 28 0.2024-735 2.2 0.134,1289 0.00233 0.0023 4,8753 4,6713 4,6673 10 0.2024-735 4.2 2.2 0.042,004 0.0023 4,9713 4,6713 4,6713 4,6713 4,6713 4,6713 11 0.2038-064 4.2 2.2 0.0413,000 0.0023 4,6713 4,6713 4,6713 11 0.038-064 4.2 2.2 0.0414,000 0.0023 4,6713 4,6713 1154 11 <	:	210+0010	:	:		01 08 38.771070		0.000079	0.00214	:	46.746.B	44 4470	40 207 2	2	3416
0.03 -1.5 <th< td=""><td>:</td><td>0113-118</td><td>į</td><td>;</td><td>;</td><td>01 16 12.521959</td><td>-11 36 15.43371</td><td>0.000103</td><td>0.00293</td><td>:</td><td>48.898.9</td><td>47 176 5</td><td>40 600 3</td><td>3 2</td><td>25</td></th<>	:	0113-118	į	;	;	01 16 12.521959	-11 36 15.43371	0.000103	0.00293	:	48.898.9	47 176 5	40 600 3	3 2	25
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Broc	Mean	40 1130	48 715 5	47,065.9	46,610.7	47,337.9	49,830.6	48.947.4	47.372.1	47.270.8	48.463.5	48,891.8	49,543.4	48,080.2	48,546.6	47,546.1	49,315.3	49,185.0	48,907.5	40.260.6	46.506.3	48.244.5	47.5006	48,671.3	49,206.3	48,756.8	49,348.0	48.425.1	48,080.8	48,972.8	49,048.7	49,067.1	49,097.1	49,573.8	0.400,01	46,223.0	47,046.5	48.208.4	48 886 9	46.731.8	48,434.1	47,917.2	46,736.2	49,1 10.2 47,624.5
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	Designation*	ICRF J110708.6-444907	ICKF 1112553.7+261019	1CDE 1134036.2+393834	ICRE 1125611 (_054721	100 H 1120750 A ± 674937	100 1123730 7 12637	ICAL 1135301 - 123524	ICAE 1155/08.4+19150/	ICKF J140/00.3+282/14	JCKF J141538.8+132023	ICAE 1142/30.2—420619	100E 1450016 1 10000	ICRF 11512505 - 000550	ICRF 1155035 2+052710	ICRF 1160913.3+264129	ICRF J1617492-771718	ICRF J162546.8 - 252738	ICRF J163515.4+380804	ICRF J164029.6+394646	ICRF J164258.8 + 394836	ICRF J171913.0+174506	ICKF 31/3502/-130449	ICPT 11/4336.8 USSUD4	ICRF 11819453 - 552120	ICRF J182314.1 + 793849	ICRF J1902559+315941	ICRF 1192451.0 - 291430	ICET 1194035 5 - 600755	ICRF 1195510.7 - 611519	ICRF J200657.0-174857	ICRF J200530.9+775243	ICRF J200617.6+642445	ICRF J200744.9 + 402948	ICRF J201115.7—154640	ICRF J202206.6+613658	ICRF J212344.5+053522	ICRF J2130328+050217	ICRF J213135.2—120704	ICKF J213638.5+004154	ICRF 3213135.3—302/33	ICRF 1230243 2 421639	ICRF J220314.9+314538	ICRF J221852.0-033536

TABLE 5—Continued

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						+10+0'00 00 00	0.00000	CC1762	:	48/163	470100	40 650 0	ì	*

The ICRF designations were constructed from the J2000.0 coordinates with the format: ICRF JHHMMSS.s+DDMMSS.s-DDMMSS.s-DDMMSS. These designations follow the recommendations of the IAU Working Group on Designations.

* The IRRS designations were previously constructed from the B1950.0 coordinates. The complete format including the account and the epoch, in addition to the coordinates, is IBRS BHHMM+DDA

X. structure index at the X band; S: structure index at the S band; H: a "Y" in this column indicates that the source served to link the Hipparcos stellar reference frame to the ICRS.
 The number of 24 hr experiments in which a source was observed.
 The number of pairs of delay and delay rate observations used in the astrometric solution.

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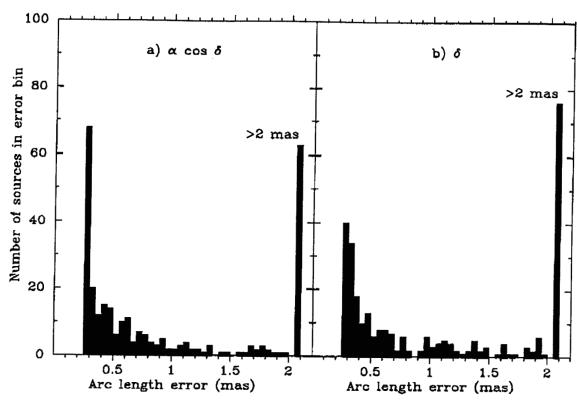


Fig. 7.—Same as Fig. 6, but for candidate sources

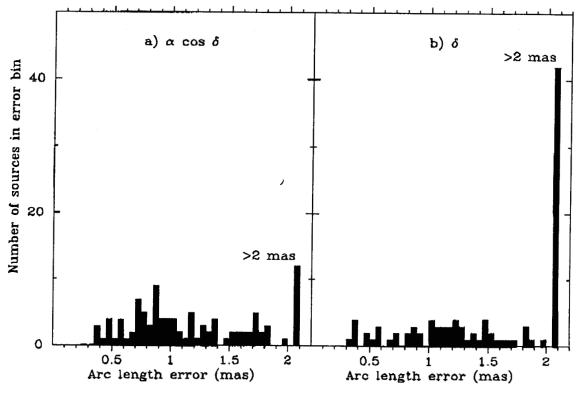


Fig. 8.—Same as Fig. 6, but for "other" sources 970504—27

Vol. 1

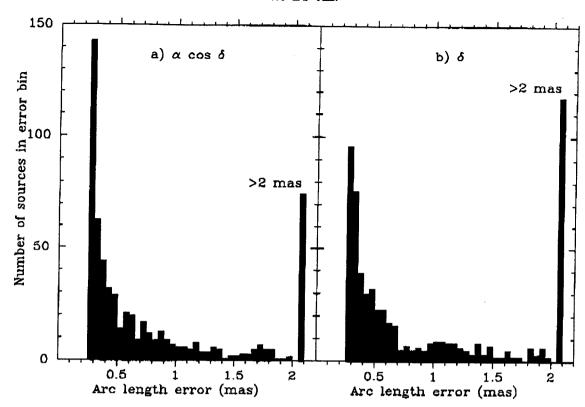


Fig. 9.—Same as Fig. 6, but for all sources

Japan, the ICRF described in this paper replaces the stellar FK5 catalog as the fundamental celestial reference frame as of 1998 January 1. The ICRS (Arias et al. 1995) is adopted as the celestial reference system, and the *Hipparcos* Catalogue (Kovalevsky et al. 1997) is its realization at optical wavelengths. As a consequence, the axes of the celestial reference system are no longer related to the equator or the

ecliptic but are maintained from one realization to the nex by the methods described in this paper.

14. EVOLUTION OF THE ICRF

The current realization of the ICRF condenses the information from a particular VLBI data set spanning a defined interval of time and reflects a certain state of VLBI analysis

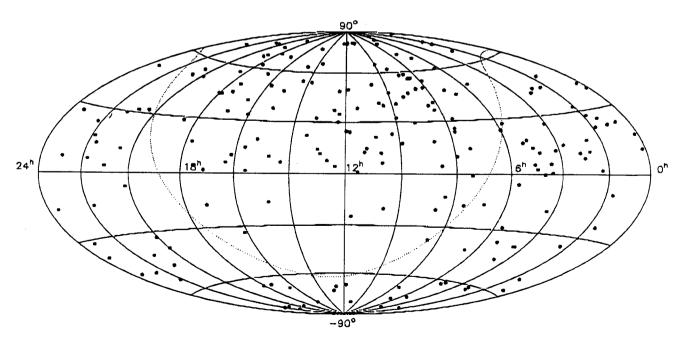


Fig. 10.—Distribution of defining sources on an Aitoff equal-area projection of the celestial sphere. The dotted line represents the Galactic equator

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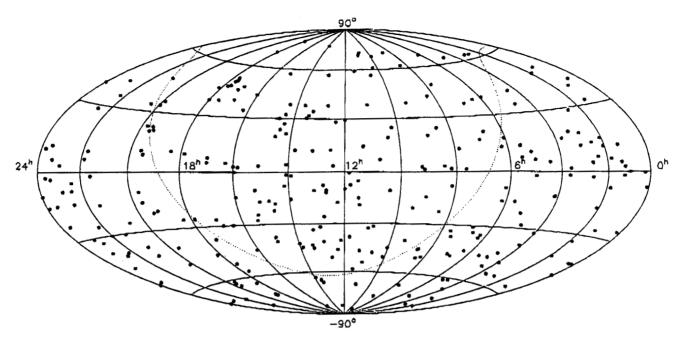


Fig. 11.—Same as Fig. 10, but for candidate sources

As time progresses, we expect the realization of the ICRF to evolve, although changes in the ICRF catalog will be infrequent compared with past practice in VLBI astrometry.

There are several features that distinguish this type of realization from the conventional stellar catalogs that formerly defined the celestial reference frame. First, while we know the positional history of the sources, we cannot predict with absolute certainty what future observations will reveal. The current positions and velocities are a snapshot (or a movie), and continued observations are essential to maintain the viability and integrity of the ICRF. New sources must be observed to replenish and expand the list of

candidates, and their positions in the ICRF must be determined. Current sources need to be observed periodically to track their behavior. Second, as observations accumulate, i should be possible to move candidate sources up or down the scale of usefulness. However, it is conceivable, perhaps even probable, that an identical categorization of sources from an analysis using twice as long a time interval would show sources changing categories in unpredictable ways For example, there is no physical reason to expect that linear position changes can continue indefinitely. Such motion would call into question the fundamental basis of the extragalactic frame, i.e., the great distances of the

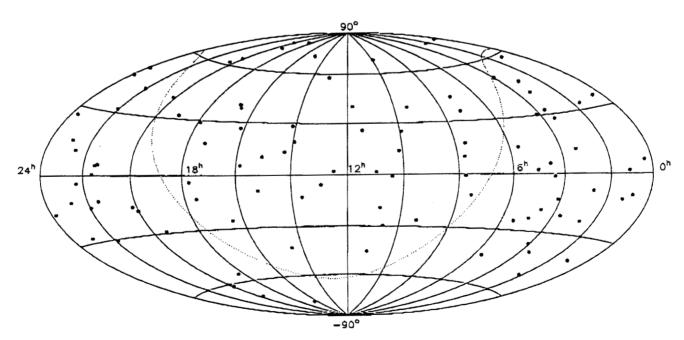


Fig. 12.—Same as Fig. 10, but for "other" sources

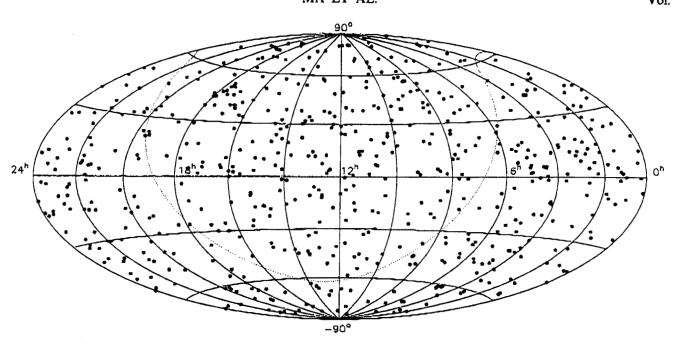


Fig. 13.—Same as Fig. 10, but for all sources

objects. Directed position changes should cease at some time. Conversely, a source now stationary could start apparent motion. Only future experiments and data analysis will show. The problem of position variation may be solved in the future if the application of source structure information permits the identification and use of truly kinematically stable points in the sky. Progress toward this goal has been made in the case of the core-jet source 3C 273 (1226+023). Charlot (1994) has shown that modeling the source structure effects of this source significantly improves the positional stability. This remains to be demonstrated for other sources. Unlike stellar catalogs, however, the original VLBI observations should always be accessible for improved analysis de novo.

Despite the burden of maintenance, the ICRF realized by VLBI astrometry is a great step forward. Compared with stellar realizations, it is intrinsically simpler, much more accurate, more stable, and less susceptible to systemati deformations. It will serve the purposes of astronomy and geophysics well.

VLBI is a collaborative and cooperative activity Without the sustained efforts of many individuals and institutions located around the world over an extended period of time, the new celestial reference frame would not havbeen possible. We wish to recognize and thank the designer and fabricators of VLBI instrumentation, from masers to receivers to data acquisition terminals to correlators; the operating personnel at observatories and correlator facili ties; the schedule makers and coordinators; the generation of model builders, software developers, and analysts; and the farsighted visionaries and funding agencies who though the job could be done.

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